FRONTISPIECE

Stothard del. Cook sculp.

HIS MAJESTY
going out with his Stag Hounds on Windsor Forest.

Sar Jojia Royal 1817

THE Sporting Magazine; OR MONTHLY CALENDAR of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE TURF, THE CHACE, And every other Diversion Interesting to The Man of Pleasure and Enterprize.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

1384

Cook sculp

LONDON.

Printed for the PROPRIETORS, and Sold by J. WHEBLE; N.º 18, Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, near S.t Paul's.

MDCCXCIII.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE;

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR,

OF THE

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For OCTOBER, 1792.

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Embellifhed with an EMBLEMATICAL FRONTISPIECE, defigned by STOTHARD, *of his* MAJESTY'S *going out with his Stag-hounds in Windfor Foreft*, and the Portraiture of that celebrated Running-Horfe, DIOMED, (the property of Sir CHARLES BUNBURY, Bart.) both beautifully engraved by COOK.

London:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

By E. JUSTINS, 34, Brick Lane, near Whitechapel.

And Sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick Square, near St. Paul's; at WILLIAM BURREL'S Circulating Library, Newmarket; and by every Bookfeller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W's. *Poem* has been received, but is inadmiſſible in our MAGAZINE, for reaſons which his own judgment will point out to him. Any production from his pen, *applicable to our Plan*, will have early inſertion.

As the Editors of the SPORTING MAGAZINE ſeek not for patronage by making it the vehicle of ſcurrility, X. Y. will excuſe our inſerting his character of Mr. P———. We profeſs to give ſketches and characters of diſtinguiſhed SPORTSMEN, and to that part of their character only we ſhall confine ourſelves.

We are thankful to A. B. for his hint reſpecting our RACING CALENDAR, which he will perceive has been adopted.

The production of *Acaſtus* on hunting, ſhall have due attention.

To the reſt of our numerous friends we can only expreſs our regret that their pieces came too late for this month, as many of them would have added much to the *uſeful* as well as *amuſing* part of our MISCELLANY.

⁂ In giving the elegant Engraving of *His Majeſty going out with his Stag-hounds in Windſor Foreſt* as a Frontiſpiece to our Firſt Number, ſome account of that *ſport*, will, no doubt, be expected; and we have the ſatisfaction to acquaint the public with our ability to gratify them in our next Number.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

TO relieve the mind from the fatiguing studies of the closet, and preserve the human frame from those afflictions which a sedentary life too frequently occasions, recreation and exercise are found to be essential. This assertion is so self-evident, that hardly a single argument can be required in the support of it. What exercise then can be equal to that which has athletic rural sports for its object? What recreation can be compared to that in which the mind is pleasingly and anxiously interested concerning the success or failure of an event?

Were we not afraid of invading the province of the divine, much might with propriety be said on the moral tendency of the Work which we now presume to offer to the Public; but as we profess ourselves Sportsmen—not Moralists, we shall not wander from the bounds of our department: we shall give authentic, full, and circumstantial intelligence on all matters which regularly fall under the heads of our extensive Plan; with such occasional comments, by way of illustration, as may naturally occur to the disciples of HOYLE, the votaries of DIAN, and the frequenters of NEWMARKET.

It

It has long excited our astonishment, that among the number of Magazines which have hitherto been ushered into the world, not one has been expressly calculated for the Sportsman. Fortunately we have it in our power, from our official as well as enterprising concerns with the Gentlemen of the Turf, the Chase, and the Temples of the fickle Goddess, to furnish such information as we hope will be found satisfactory to our Readers, and entitle us to such credit for our future endeavours as cannot fail to create reputation, and extensive circulation to our Periodical Performance.

As neither the limits of our Address, nor our love of brevity, will permit us to be tedious, we beg leave to mention, without further introduction, the nature of our intended Miscellany:

I. We shall introduce an account of the origin, progress, and present state of the several objects we have proposed to investigate.

II. A regular and authentic RACING CALENDAR will claim our particular regard; well knowing that accuracy, in such a Register of Events, cannot be too scrupulously attended to. We trust that we shall perform our duty, in this particular, with so much care, candour, and circumspection, that our List will acquire the title of an authentic Record of the Occurrences on the Turf, and be resorted to as evidence in the decision of all bets upon the subject.

III. The particular circumstances of every match, event, wager, or other interesting transaction on any of the subjects we have enumerated, shall certainly be duly noticed in our Repository.

IV. We shall not fail to furnish our Readers with the best instructions we are capable of giving, respecting the breeding, dieting, and training of Horses; the rearing and breaking of Sporting Dogs; and the most approved methods of managing and feeding the Game Cock, that prodigy of British valour.

V. Farriery, a competent knowledge of which is so extremely necessary to those possessed of valuable Horses, shall not be overlooked by the Editors of the SPORTING MAGAZINE. In this department, we are happy to assure our Readers that we have been promised the assistance of some of the Members of the Veterinary Society.

VI. The laws and established regulations in the respective Games and Sports will also form a prominent feature in our Magazine.

VII. The deliberations, proceedings, resolutions, and decisions of the JOCKEY CLUB, shall obtain a distinguished place in our performance; as they constitute a very high tribunal; being considered as a kind of *dernier-resort* in matters relative to the Turf, &c. The Society of Archers, Cricketers, and other respectable fraternities for the encouragement of sport and enterprize, shall equally demand our attention and regard.

VIII. We shall also enrich our Performance with accurate calculations of the probable chances in any established Game, whatever may be the stage or situation of such Game; enabling our Readers to avoid betting on disadvantageous terms, and pointing out a method of hedging to those who have a portion of prudence as well as spirit in their composition. Hints and cautions for the detection of unfair players, shall be occasionally, and we hope, pertinently introduced.

IX. Sketches,

IX. Sketches, Characters, and Anecdotes of conspicuous Sportsmen shall also be entitled to insertion in our extensive Miscellany.

X. Engravings, peculiarly adapted to our Work, and executed by the first Artists, will equally tend to the decoration and illustration of each Number.

XI. The statutes and adjudged cases concerning Horses, cannot poss bly be omitted in a Work of this importance. The Race Horse duty, &c. with the decisions of the Courts at Westminster, respecting sound and unsound horses, are likewise too material to be rejected. A new and regular arrangement of the Laws concerning Game, with the last Statute for regulating Qualifications and Licenses, is manifestly entitled to our notice.

Willing to give perfect satisfaction to our Encouragers, we shall offer for their amusement, Essays, Poems, and Epistles. But our lyric Compositions will consist principally of the Sylvan, Rustic, and Anacreontic kind; interspersed with Songs of humour, pleasantry, and burlesque. Our Essays and Epistles will also be of the sprightly cast, and bear some analogy to the general complexion of our Performance. Mirth is allied to the objects of our Miscellany, and it shall be our study to promote it: the spontaneous flash of Wit, the pointed Repartee, the ludicrous Tale, or whatever we can procure to furnish entertainment to a reader of taste, shall have prompt admittance into our Repository.

Though we have already mentioned our inability, (from our circumscribed limits) to expatiate so fully as we could wish on the subjects we have undertaken to explain, we shall

quote

quote a few observations on the morals of Chess, written by the late venerable Dr. FRANKLIN, which, with some variations, are perfectly applicable to many other Games.

"The Game of Chess," says that ingenious philosopher, "is not merely an idle amusement; several very valuable "qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, "are to be acquired and strengthened by it so as to become "habits upon all occasions; for life is a kind of Chess in "which we have often points to gain, and competitors or "adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast "variety of good and ill events that are, in some degree, "the effect of prudence, or of the want of it. By playing "at Chess, we learn foresight, which looks a little into "futurity, and considers the consequences that may attend "an action; for it is continually occurring to the player, "If I move this piece, what will be the advantage or dis-"advantage of my new situation? What use can my ad-"versary make of it to annoy me? What other moves "can I make to support it, and to defend myself from his "attacks?—It also teaches us circumspection, and caution "not to make our moves too hastily. We learn by Chess "the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appear-"ances in the state of our affairs—the habit of hoping for "a favourable chance—and that of persevering in the "search of resources. The game is so full of events, there "is such a variety of turns in it—the fortune of it is so sud-"den to vicissitudes—and we so frequently, after contemp-"lation, discover the means of extricating ourselves from "a supposed insurmountable difficulty, that we are encou-"raged to continue the contest to the last, in hopes of vic-"tory from our skill; or, at least, from the negligence of "our adversary. And whoever considers what in Chess he

"often

"often sees instances of, that success is apt to produce pre
"sumption, and its consequent inattention, by which more
"is afterwards lost than was gained by the preceding ad-
"vantage, while misfortunes produce more care and atten-
"tion, by which the loss may be recovered, will learn not
"to be much discouraged by any present successes of his
"adversary, nor to despair of final good fortune, upon
"every little check he receives in the pursuit of it."

We have only to add, that, in order to clear the ground before us, and enable ourselves to proceed hereafter with method and precision, we have given in this our First Number, the Races of the present Month, and in future they will appear in regular succession. It is our intention also, that the grand Cricket-matches, the proceedings of the Archers, &c. &c. shall be noticed as they occur, which we trust will furnish our readers with a complete and authentic account of every sport and amusement, and entitle the Editors of the SPORTING MAGAZINE to the approbation and encouragement of the public.

*** Pieces of merit from Correspondents are requested, and shall be duly attended to; particularly accounts of every remarkable Hunt, whether of Stag, Fox, Hare, &c. The Editors will also be thankful for *Portraits* of celebrated Sportsmen, of remarkable Running-horses or Hunters, of Hounds, Greyhounds, and other Dogs, remarkable for their superiority of breed, as to scent, staunchness, &c.

THE

Sporting Magazine,

For OCTOBER, 1792.

Origin and Progress of Horses *and* Horse-racing *in this Island.*

BEFORE we enter upon our regifter of the exploits of our fleet courfers of modern times, it may not be deemed improper to give fome account of the origin and progrefs of thofe noble animals in this ifland. Before the invafion of it by Julius Cæfar, the inhabitants certainly had horfes, which ferved as beafts of burden, and alfo drew them in their chariots; but hiftory does not furnifh us with any particular account of them in thofe early years.

We are informed by the venerable Bede, that the Englifh began to faddle horfes about the year 631; and he has remarked that, at this period the people of rank firft diftinguifhed themfelves by appearing frequently on horfeback. In the reign of Athelftan, horfes were held in high eftimation; and thofe bred in England were fuppofed to be fo much fuperior to thofe of other countries, that a law was made to prohibit their exportation. It is remarkable alfo that, in this reign, horfes were imported into England from the continent.

When William the Norman, made a conqueft of this country, the breed of horfes was confiderably improved. Many were brought from Normandy and other countries. Roger de Belefme, Earl of Shrewsbury, in particular, rendered this nation effential fervices by introducing the ftallions of Spain into his

eſtate in Powiſland. From theſe a breed was cultivated, whoſe perfections have been celebrated by Giraldus Cambrenſis and Drayton. This race was calculated for the purpoſes of war, and for pageantry on grand ſolemnities.

In the reign of the ſecond Henry, tournaments and horſe-races began to be frequent exhibitions; and Smithfield, which was the firſt market in England for every denomination of horſes, was the theatre of theſe ſports and exerciſes.

The ſecond Edward was particularly fond of horſes; and the warlike genius of Edward the Third induced him to procure ſupplies of them from diſtant countries. Hiſtorians inform us, that this valiant prince was, at one time, indebted to the Count of Hainault twenty-five thouſand florins for horſes which he had furniſhed. In this age, horſes were divided into the managed, or thoſe diſciplined for war; and into courſers, amblers, palfrays, nags, and ponies.

When chivalry prevailed, no knight or gentleman would ride upon a mare; it was thought diſhonourable and diſgraceful. No ſatisfactory reaſon has ever been aſſigned for this abſurd cuſtom: but ſome imagine it was becauſe the clergy had, in ſome meaſure, appropriated the uſe of mares, from a pretended principle of humility, as they were leſs ſpirited than horſes.

In the reign of the ſeventh Henry, the Engliſh had large herds of horſes in their paſtures and common fields; and, when the harveſt was gathered in, the cattle of different proprietors fed promiſcuouſly together; on which account, the horſes were caſtrated. This was, therefore, the age of geldings; for the entire horſes, which were kept for the purpoſe of procreation, were confined in ſtables, or on lands which were incloſed.

Under the ſucceeding prince, a particular attention was paid to the raiſing a breed of ſtrong horſes, and laws were inſtituted to enforce the completion of that deſign. To ſecure ſtrength and ſize in the progeny, it was thought neceſſary to ſelect the ſires and dams of a certain proportion, ſize, and mould, and not to permit any mare or ſtallion to breed but under theſe reſtrictions. A law was accordingly promulgated for that purpoſe.

But in order to give perfect ſatisfaction upon this buſineſs, we ſhall ſtate the act itſelf, which remains unrepealed to the preſent hour. By the 32 Henry 8, c. 13, it is enacted, "That no "perſon ſhall put in any foreſt, "chaſe, moor, heath, common, "or waſte (where mares and fil"lies are uſed to be kept), any "ſtoned horſe above the age of "two years, not being fifteen "hands high, within the ſhires "and territories of Norfolk, "Suffolk, Cambridge, Bucking"ham, Huntingdon, Eſſex, Kent, "South - Hampſhire, North"Wiltſhire, Oxford, Berkſhire, "Worceſter, Glouceſter, So"merſet, North Wales, South"Wales, Bedford, Warwick, "Northampton, Yorkſhire, Che"ſhire, Staffordſhire, Lanca"ſhire, Salop, Leiceſter, He"reford, and Lincoln; nor un"der fourteen hands in any other "county, on pain of forfeiting "the ſame."

But by the 21 *Jac.* c. 28, *ſ.* 12, Cornwall is excepted.

And by the 8 *Eliz.* c. 28, the ſtatute of 32 *H.* 8, c. 13, ſhall not extend to the marſhes in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon,

ingdon, Suffolk, Northampton, Lincoln, and Norfolk; provided that the horfes be of thirteen hands, *f.* 2, 10.

By the faid ftatute of 32 *H* 8, *c.* 13, "Any perfon may feize any "horfe fo under fize, in manner "following: he fhall go to the "keeper of fuch foreft, or (out "of fuch foreft), to the conftable "of the next town, and require "him to go with him to bring "fuch horfe to the next pound; "there to be meafured by fuch "officer, in the prefence of three "other honeft men, to be ap-"pointed by the officer; and if "he fhall be found contrary to "what is above expreffed, fuch "perfon may take him for his own "ufe, *f.* 3.

"And any fuch keeper, confta-"ble, or other of the three per-"fons, who fhall refufe to do as "aforefaid, fhall forfeit 40*s*. *f.* 4.

Alfo by the fame ftatute, *f.* 6. "All fuch commons and other "places fhall, within fifteen "days after Michaelmas, yearly, "be driven by the owners and "keepers, or conftables refpec-"tively, on pain of 40*s*. and they "may alfo drive the fame at any "other time they fhall meet.

"And if there fhall be found "in any of the faid drifts, any "mare, filly, foal, or gelding, "which fhall not be thought "able, nor like to grow to be "able to bear foals of reafonable "ftature, or to do profitable la-"bours, by the difcretion of the "drivers, or the greater number "of them, they may kill and bury "them, *f.* 7.

Even infected horfes are pro-hibited from being turned into fuch commons by the fame act of 32 *H*. 8, *c*. 13. *f*. 9. whereby it is enacted, that "No perfon fhall "have, or put to pafture, any "horfe, gelding, or mare, infected "with the fcab, or mange, in any "common, or common fields, on "pain of 10*s*. and the offence "fhall be enquirable in the leet, "as other common annoyances "are, and the forfeitures fhall be "to the lord of the leet, *f*. 9."

This ftatute had the effect, which might naturally be ex-pected, and furnifhed the king-dom with many ftout and ufeful horfes. Carew, in his hiftory of Cornwall, fuppofes this act of parliament to have been the oc-cafion of lofing almoft entirely the fmall breed of horfes, which were peculiar to that country. It is known alfo to have had the fame effect in the principality of Wales, where the little breed once fo abundant, is now almoft extinct; their fcarcity is a proof of aftonifhing changes which air, food and a mixture of blood can produce in the animal world. The lofs, however, of thefe pig-mies, which Mr. Carew regrets, was well repaired by a race of larger and more able-bodied crea-tures; for the fmall animals, however pleafing and ufeful in their own craggy mountainous country, could not extend their merit beyond its bounds, being inferior to the tafk of war, the fwiftnefs and fatigue of the chafe, the fplendour of tournaments, and the magnificent pageantry of the times; which, particularly in the reign of the eighth Henry, all writers agree, were excef-five.

This prince, from the extra-vagant fondnefs of pomp and oftentation, even obliged, under penalties, all orders of men to keep a certain number of horfes, in proportion to their rank and circumftances. The archbifhop, and every duke, was enjoined to keep feven trotting ftone-horfes for the faddle, each of which

 was

was to be fourteen hands in height. Every clergyman, poſſeſſing a benefice to the amount of one hundred pounds *per annum*, or a layman whoſe wife ſhould wear a French hood, or a bonnet of velvet, were to keep one trotting ſtone-horſe, under the penalty of twenty pounds. He made other regulations equally ſingular and minute.

Henry did not confine his attention merely to the eſtabliſhment of a generous and ſerviceable breed of horſes; he was ſolicitous to provide, from different countries, ſkilful and experienced perſons to preſide in his ſtables; in order that, by their means, the rules and elements of horſemanſhip might be circulated throughout the nation.

His ſon and ſucceſſor, Edward the Sixth, convinced that horſes were now become more valuable than they had been, was the firſt who made it a capital offence for ſtealing them. By the 1 *Ed.* 6. c. 12, it is enacted, that "No "perſon convicted for felonious "ſtealing of *horſes*, *geldings*, or "*mares*, ſhall have the privilege "of clergy.

The impropriety and deficiency of this ſtatute being obſerved, as it ran only in the plural, *horſes*, *geldings*, or *mares*, a doubt aroſe whether a perſon convicted of ſtealing *one horſe*, *gelding*, or *mare*, was not entitled to his clergy: but, in order to remove this doubt, the ſtatute of 2 and 3 *Ed.* 6, was promulgated, wherein it is enacted, that "All and ſingular perſon and perſons feloniouſly taking or ſtealing any "*horſe*, *gelding*, or *mare*, ſhall not "be permitted to enjoy the benefit of clergy, but ſhall be "put from the ſame." Both theſe acts of parliament are therefore ſtill in force, the latter being only ſupplemental to the former.

*** *In a future Number we ſhall notice the further progreſs of the Horſe in this Iſland, and complete his hiſtory to the preſent period.*

A Digeſt of the Laws *concerning* Game.

AS the buſineſs of the chaſe will occupy a conſiderable portion of our Magazine, it ſeems eſſentially neceſſary for us to furniſh our readers with a digeſt of the laws concerning game, that the qualified ſportſman may have an unerring guide to conſult upon any violation of his privileges, and be enabled to proceed with certainty to the conviction of offenders againſt the ſeveral ſtatutes on that ſubject. Unqualified perſons will alſo be inſtructed, by this treatiſe, to avoid the ſeveral penalties and puniſhments which they might innocently incur by their ignorance of thoſe ſtatutes.

It is a maxim of the common law, that goods of which no perſon can claim any property, belong to the king by his prerogative. Hence theſe animals *feræ naturæ*, which come under the denomination of game, are ſtyled in our laws his Majeſty's game: and that which he has, he may grant to another: in conſequence of which another may preſcribe to have the ſame, within ſuch a precinct or lordſhip. Hence originated the right of lords of manors, or others, to the game within their reſpective liberties.

In order to preſerve theſe ſpecies of animals, for the recreation and amuſement of perſons of fortune, to whom the King, with the advice and aſſent of parliament, has granted the ſame, and to prevent perſons of inferior rank from

from misemploying their time, the following acts of parliament have been made: The common people are not injured by these restrictions, no right being taken from them which they ever enjoyed; but privileges are granted to those who have certain qualifications therein-mentioned, which before rested solely in the King. 2 *Bac. Abr.* 612, 613.

Duties payable on Certificates *and* Deputations.

By the 25 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 50. and the 31 *Geo.* 3. c. 31. it is enacted, That every person in Great Britain (not acting as game-keeper) who shall use any dog, gun, net, or other engine for the taking or destruction of game, shall previously deliver in a paper or account in writing, containing his name and place of abode, to the clerk of the peace of the county where he shall reside, or his deputy, and annually take out a certificate thereof, and every such certificate shall be charged with a stamp duty of 2l. 2s. and an additional 1l. 1s. by the 3 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 21. making in the whole 3l. 3s.

And every deputation of a game-keeper shall be registered with the clerk of the peace, and such game-keeper shall annually take out a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be charged with a stamp duty of 10s. 6d. and an additional 10s. 6d. by 31 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 21. making in the whole 1l. 1s.

The duties to be under the management of the commissioners of the stamp office.

And the clerk of the peace shall annually deliver to persons requiring the same, duly stamped, a certificate, or license, according to the same therein mentioned, for which he shall be entitled to demand one shilling for his trouble; and on refusal or neglect to deliver the same, shall forfeit 20l.

Every certificate to bear date the day when issued, and to continue in force till the first of July then following, on penalty of 20l.

And if any person shall use any grey-hound, hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, or other dog, or any gun, net, or other engine, for the taking or destruction of any hare, pheasant, partridge, heath-fowl, commonly called *black-game*, or growse, commonly called *red-game*, or any other game whatsoever, without having obtained such certificate, he shall forfeit 20l.

If any game-keeper shall, for the space of twenty days after the said first of July, or if any gentleman thereafter to be appointed, shall, for the space of twenty days next after such appointment, neglect or refuse to register his deputation, and take out a certificate thereof, he is liable to the penalty of 20l.

But this shall not extend to the royal family.

The clerks of the peace are required to transmit to the stamp-office in London, alphabetical lists of the certificates granted in every year, before the first of August, under the penalty of 20l.

The list to be kept at the stamp-office in London, and there to be inspected on the payment of one shilling.

The commissioners of the stamp-office are, once or oftener in every year, as soon as such list are transmitted to them, to cause the same to be published in the newspapers circulating in each county, or such public paper as they shall think most proper.

If any game-keeper, who shall have registered his deputation, and taken out a certi[illegible]ate thereof, shall be changed, and a new game-keeper appointed in his stead, the first certificate shall be null

null and void, and the perſon acting under the ſame after notice, is liable to the penalty of 20l.

Any perſon in purſuit of game, who ſhall refuſe to produce his certificate, or to tell his name and place, or ſhall give in any falſe or fictitious name or place of abode to any perſon requiring the ſame, who ſhall have obtained a certificate, ſhall be liable to the penalty of 50l.

Many perſons have ignorantly imagined that theſe certificates have given a qualification to kill game; but they do not authorize any perſon ſo to do at any time prohibited by law, nor do they give any perſon a right to kill game, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall be qualified ſo to do by the laws now in being; but every ſuch perſon ſhall be liable to the ſame penalties as if the acts of 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 50. and the 31 *Geo.* 3. c. 31. requiring ſuch certificate had not paſſed.

It is clear, therefore, that by theſe acts qualified and unqualified perſons are equally included; but having a certificate does not give an unqualified perſon a right to kill game; the point of *right* ſtill ſtands upon the former acts of parliament, and any unqualified perſon killing game *without a certificate* is not only liable to the penalty inflicted by thoſe acts, but alſo to all the former penalties relating to the killing of game, &c.

Witneſſes refuſing to appear on a juſtice's ſummons, or appearing and refuſing to give evidence, forfeit 10l.

The certificates obtained under deputations are not to be given in evidence for killing of game by a game-keeper out of the manor, in reſpect of which ſuch deputation or appointment was given and made.

Perſons counterfeiting ſtamps are to ſuffer death as felons.

Penalties exceeding 20l. to be recovered in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter; and penalties not exceeding 20l. are recoverable before two juſtices, and may be levied by diſtreſs.

The whole of the above penalties go to the informer.

N. B. A clauſe in the 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 82. tends to obviate any doubt which might ariſe from the mention of two different times of impriſonment of offenders, not having ſufficient goods to anſwer the penalties in the act of 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 50. and fixes the time of impriſonment to *three months*, and no longer. 26 *Geo.* 3. c. 82.

Qualifications by Eſtate and Degree to kill Game.

The qualifications by an eſtate for killing game by the 13 *R.* 2. c. 13. was 40s. a year. By the 1 *Jac.* c. 27. 10l. a year. By the 3 *Jac.* c. 13. and 7 *Jac.* c. 11. it was advanced to 40l a year.—And at laſt, by the 22 and 23 *Ch.* 2. it was raiſed to 100l. a year*.—Not that the laws have become gradually more ſevere, but as the value of money decreaſed, the qualification was raiſed in proportion; for an eſtate of 40s. a year in that of Richard the ſecond, was not much inferior to one of a hundred pounds a year in the reign of Charles the ſecond.—And the penalty for deſtroying the game was even more ſevere then than it is at preſent; for as thoſe ancient laws relating to the game are ſtill in force, and are generally enacted ſo to be by the ſubſequent ſtatutes, it will be neceſſary, in order to have a perfect knowledge of this matter, to inſert

* Upon this it has been ſhrewdly remarked, that there is fifty times the property required to enable a man to kill a partridge, as to vote for a knight of the ſhire.—BLACKSTONE'S COM. IV. 175.

ſert them in their order, becauſe the penalties on each being different, the proſecutor or juſtices may chooſe which of them they will convict an offender upon. Thus, by the 5 *Ann. c.* 14. If a perſon not having 100*l.* a year ſhall keep dogs or engines to deſtroy the game, he ſhall forfeit 5*l.* but if ſuch perſon has not 40*s.* a year, he may upon the ſtatute of Richard II. be puniſhed by a year's impriſonment; and ſo of the reſt, provided that no perſon be proſecuted upon more than one act for one offence.

The firſt qualification, by 13 *Rich.* 2. *ſt.* 1. *c.* 13. enacts, That no layman which hath not lands or tenements of 40*s.* a year, nor clergyman if he be not advanced to 10*l.* a year, ſhall have or keep any grey-hound, hound, nor other dog to hunt, nor ſhall uſe ferrets, hays, nets, hare-pipes, nor cords, nor other engines for to take or deſtroy hares, nor conies, nor other gentlemen's games, upon pain of one year's impriſonment. And the juſtices of the peace (that is, in their ſeſſions 16 *Geo.* 3 *c.* 30.) ſhall enquire of the offenders in this behalf, and puniſh them by the pain aforeſaid.

The ſecond qualification to kill game, is, by the 1 *Jac. c.* 27. which enacts, that every perſon who ſhall keep any grey-hound for courſing of deer or hare, or ſetting dog, or net to take pheaſants or partridges (except he be ſeized in his own right, or the right of his wife, of 10*l.* a year eſtate of inheritance, or 30*l.* a year of a lives eſtate, or goods to the value of 200*l.* or be the ſon of a knight or lord, or the ſon and heir apparent of an eſquire) and be thereof convicted, by confeſſions or oath of two witneſſes, before two juſtices, he ſhall be committed to gaol for three months, unleſs upon conviction he pay 20*s.* to the church-wardens, for the uſe of the poor; or after one month after his commitment he become bound by recognizance with two ſureties before two juſtices, in 20*l.* a piece, not to offend again in like manner. *ſ.* 3.

The third qualification is by the 3 *Jac. c.* 13. and relates to deer and conies only. It enacts, That if any perſon not having lands or hereditaments of 40*l.* a year, or not worth in goods 200*l.* ſhall uſe any gun or bow to kill any deer or conies, or ſhall keep any buckſtall, nets, or coney-dogs (except he have grounds incloſed, and uſed for the keeping of deer or conies, the increaſe of which ſaid conies ſhall amount to the value of 40*s.* a year to be let; or keepers or warreners in their parks, warrens, or grounds); in ſuch caſe any perſon having lands or hereditaments of 100*l.* a year in fee, or for uſe, in his own right or the right of his wife, may take from ſuch perſon to his own uſe for ever, ſuch guns, bows, buckſtalls, nets, and coney-dogs, *ſ.* 5.

But this ſhall not extend to any grounds to be incloſed and uſed for conies after the making of this act, without the king's licence. *ſ.* 7.

To be continued.

PEDESTRIANISM.

With a Sketch of the Life of *Mr.* FOSTER POWELL.

THIS being an exerciſe which with others of an athletic ſtamp, has lately riſen into much notice, it is our intention to collect an account of every extraordinary performance of this kind, whether antient or modern. Our reſources, and the diligence we have

have made use of in obtaining many rare instances that are scarcely known, (through a lapse of time, or the obscurity or locality of their first relators) with others which have occurred within the circle of our own memory and observation, will, we presume, supply our curious readers with a gratification never before exhibited. But with respect to the importance of pedestrianism, and its comparative merit with other means of swiftness, it must be granted, that that of horses, and the present goodness of the roads, are not any real depreciation of swiftness in man, and consequently, should not render this quality less estimable with us than it has been with our ancestors, many of whom kept their running footmen for extraordinary messages. And further, numerous instances indubitably prove, that it is still highly possible for men to perform very long journies much sooner on foot than when mounted or assisted by the fleetest horses that can be found.

We shall commence by presenting our readers, for this time, with the following instances, ancient and modern, concluding with an accurate statement of the feats of the celebrated Mr. Powell.

Phillippides being sent by the Athenians to Sparta to implore the assistance of the Spartans in the Persian war, ran one thousand two hundred and sixty furlongs in the space of two days, viz. one hundred and seventy Roman miles.

Euclides was another time sent by the Athenians to Delphos, to desire some of the holy fire from thence; he went and returned on the same day, having measured one hundred and twenty five Roman miles.

When Fontelus and Vipsanus were consuls, there was a boy (Martial calls him Addas) who, within the compass of one day, ran seventy-five miles.

Polonides, the courier, or footpost, dispatched in nine hours of the day one thousand two hundred furlongs, viz. from Scycione to Elis.

Pliny, b. 2, c 72, p. 35.

King Henry the Fifth of England was so swift in running, that he, with two of his lords, without bow or other engine, would take a wild buck or doe in a large park.

The Piechi were a sort of footmen who attended upon the Turkish Emperor; and when there was occasion, were dispatched with orders and expresses. They ran with such admirable swiftness, that with a little pole-axe, and a phial of sweet waters in their hands, they ran from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a night, which is about one hundred and sixty Roman miles.

Amongst the moderns, the following instances are remarkable:

In the beginning of the present century, there was one Levi Whitehead, of Bramham, in Yorkshire, who was noted for his swiftness in running, having won the buck's head for several years at Castle Howard, given by the grandfather of the present Earl of Carlisle. He also won the five Queen Anne's guineas given by William Aisleby, Esq. of Studley, near Rippon, beating the then famous Indian, and nine others, selected to start against him. In his twenty-second year he ran four miles over Bramham Moor in nineteen minutes, and, which is still more remarkable, in his ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth years

years he frequently walked from Barnham to Tadcaſter (full four miles), in an hour. He died in the hundredth year of his age, on the 14th of March, 1787.

About the year 1740, Thomas Calile, a lamp-lighter, was known as a very ſwift runner; he beat all his competitors with eaſe, and once ran in the Artillery-ground twenty-one miles in two hours.

From 1760, for ten or twelve years, John Smith, commonly called the ſhepherd's boy, a little man, was noted as a fleet runner, he beat moſt who oppoſed him; won ſeveral ſilver cups at the Artillery-ground, and likewiſe one hundred guineas, by running fifteen miles in an hour and twenty-eight minutes, on Moulſey Hurſt.

On February 1, 1795, George Gueſt, of Birmingham, who had laid a conſiderable wager that he walked a thouſand miles in twenty-eight days, finiſhed his journey with great eaſe. It ſeemed as if he had lain by for bets; for in the laſt two days he had one hundred and ſix miles to walk, but walked them with ſo much eaſe to himſelf, that, to ſhew his agility, he walked the laſt ſix miles within an hour, though he had full ſix hours to do it in.

In July 1765, a young woman went from Blencog, in Scotland, to within two miles of Newcaſtle, in one day, which is about ſeventy-two miles.

Robert Batley, of Hutford, in Norfolk, was famous in his youth for extraordinary ſpeed in running, and was well known when an old man, among the gentlemen at New-market, as a great walker, having frequently gone from Thetford to London in one day, (eighty-one miles), and back again the next. He died in the 66th year of his age, in October 1785.

Reed, of Hampſhire, is a noted pedeſterian. He 1774, ran ten miles within an hour at the Artillery ground; walked one hundred miles in one day, at Goſport: in 1787, and in 1791, walked fifty miles in little more than nine hours on the ſands at Weymouth.

Colin Macleod, a Scotchman, (who is now in the 104th year of his age), in the autumn of 1790, walked from Iverneſs to London, and back again, and afterwards to the metropolis again; and on the eighth of October following, for a conſiderable wager, he ſet out from the obeliſk, at Hyde-park-corner to the five mile ſtone on the Turnham-green-road, and back again in two hours and twenty-three minutes, which was ſeven minutes leſs than the time allowed him.

Laſt, not leaſt, is Mr. Foſter Powell. This extraordinary man was born in the year 1736, at Horsforth, near Leeds, in Yorkſhire; and, being bred to the law, was clerk to an attorney in New-inn, London. While in that employ, he had occaſion to go to York with ſome leaſes, to which place he went, and returned on foot, in little more than ſix days. He afterwards performed ſeveral expeditions with great ſwiftneſs, particularly from London to Maidenhead-bridge and back, (twenty-ſeven-miles) in ſeven hours.

In 1773, he made a depoſit of twenty pounds for a wager of one hundred guineas, the conditions of which were, that he ſhould begin ſome Monday in November, a journey to York on foot, and back again in ſix days.

He accordingly ſet out on Monday, November the 29th, 1773. The particulars of this journey, as authenticated by Mr. Powell, are as follows:

"I ſet out from Hicks's-hall, London, on the 29th of November, 1778, about twenty minutes paſt twelve o'clock in the morning, for a wager of one hundred guineas, which I was to perform in ſix days, by going to York and returning to the above place.

	MILES.
"I got to Stamford about nine o'clock in the evening of that day -	88
"Nov. 30. Set out from Stamford about five in the morning, and got to Doncaſter about twelve at night - -	72
"Dec. 1. Set out from Doncaſter about five in the morning, and got to York at half paſt two in the afternoon -	37
"Departed from York about ſix the ſame afternoon, and got to Ferrybridge about ten that night. -	22
"Dec. 2. Set out from Ferrybridge at five in the morning, and got to Grantham about twelve at night. -	65
"Dec. 3. Set out from Grantham at ſix in the morning, and got to the Cock at Eaton, about eleven at night -	54
"Dec. 4. Set out from Eaton the ſixth and laſt day, about four in the morning and arrived at Hicks's hall, about half paſt ſix in the evening.	56
Total	394

"FOSTER POWELL."

What rendered this exploit more extraordinary was, that he ſet out in a very indifferent ſtate of health, being compelled from a pain in his inſide, to wear a ſtrengthening plaiſter all the way; his appetite, moreover, was very indifferent, for his moſt frequent beverage was either water or ſmall beer; and the refreſhment he moſt admired was tea, and toaſt and butter.

In his next two performances, he was more unfortunate. The firſt was in the ſummer of 1776, he run a match of a mile on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, againſt Andrew Smith, a famous runner of that time, who beat him.

The ſecond was in November, 1778, when he undertook to run two miles in ten minutes on the Lea-bridge road, which he loſt by only half a minute.

In September, 1787, he offered a wager of twenty five guineas, that he walked from the Falſtaff-inn, at Canterbury, to London Bridge, and back again, which is one hundred and twelve miles, in twenty-four hours, which being accepted, he ſet out on the twenty-ſeventh of that month, at four o'clock in the afternoon; reached London Bridge at half paſt two the next morning, and was again at Canterbury, at ten minutes before four in the afternoon.

June the 8th, 1788, he ſet out from Hicks's-hall, on his ſecond journey to York and back again, which he performed in five days and nineteen hours and a quarter.

On the 5th of July following, he undertook, for one hundred guineas, to walk one hundred miles in twenty-two hours, which he accompliſhed with eaſe, and had ſeveral minutes to ſpare. He went from Hyde-park corner to the fifty mile ſtone, at Wolverton-hill, on the Bath road, and back to Hyde-park corner.

In 1790, he took a bet of twenty guineas to thirteen, that he

he would walk to York, and return in five days and eighteen hours. He set off on Sunday, the twenty-second of August, at twelve at night, and reached Stamford on Monday night; arrived at Doncaster on Tuesday night, returned from York as far as Ferrybridge, on Wednesday; on Thursday, he slept at Grantham; on Friday, on this side Biggleswade; and arrived at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, at ten minutes past four, which was one hour and fifty minutes less than the time allowed him.

He was so little fatigued with this journey, that he offered to walk one hundred miles the next day, if any person would make it worth his trouble, by a considerable wager.

Soon after this, he exhibited himself in a new light to the public, by being theatrically crowned at Astley's amphitheatre, in the same manner as Voltaire was at the *Comedie Francois*, in Paris, some years before.

On November 22d following, he was beat by West, a publican of Windsor, in walking (for forty guineas) forty miles on the Western road; and soon after failed in attempting to walk from Canterbury to London in twenty-four hours owing to the extreme darkness of the night. On his return over Blackheath, he fell several times and could not recover the right road.

On Sunday night, July the first, he started at twelve o'clock from Shoreditch church, to walk to York and back again in five days and fifteen hours, for a wager of thirteen guineas, which he won, by arriving at Shoreditch the following Saturday, at thirty-five minutes past one in the afternoon, which was an hour and twenty-five minutes within his time.

On the third of August last, he walked upon the Brighton road, one mile in nine minutes, for a wager of fifteen guineas, and run it back again in five minutes and fifty-two seconds, which was eight seconds within the time allowed him.

He has since received forfeit of Mr. West, who beat him forty miles in 1790. They had engaged to go four hundred miles together on the Bath road, which was to have taken place on the third of September last.

This extraordinary man, who is now in the fifty-seventh year of his age, has lately offered to walk six miles in one hour; to run a mile in five minutes and a half; and to go five hundred miles in seven days!—He requires a bet of one hundred guineas to fifty, on the last undertaking, and twenty pounds upon either of the others. After which he intends to decline all performances of the sort for wagers.

Mr. Powell is about five feet eight inches high; his body is rather slight made, but his legs and thighs are stout, and well calculated for performance of this kind.

(Extraordinary Equestrian Performances in our next.)

A new and accurate History of BOXING.

AT the present enlightened period, there is, perhaps, no science, or body of scientific men, without their histories; their merit or importance is, however, estimated from extent of their practice, and the patronage they receive from persons in high life, and the number of their admirers. Boxing, within a few years past, has had its historians, who have

professed to treat of its origin, progress, and perfection; but as they have only acquitted themselves with decency in the theatrical part, we have naturally considered the field of history as yet unoccupied: and therefore, instead of a jumble of facts and falsities, without order or connection, shall present our readers with a gratification not to be found in any of the crude productions that have lately been obtruded upon the public.

Indeed, so short is the period since a taste for athletic exercise has been revived, that perhaps, this circumstance has not afforded any person, fond of the science, and possessing a literary turn, an opportunity of writing its annals; on the contrary, a late pamphleteer, who professes to give a complete history of boxing, tells us of a famous Venetian, whose name was *Gondolier!* not knowing that a gondolier is the name of a profession derived from the gondolas made use of at Venice, and not that of a man. And further, the whole herd of writers who have obliged the world with histories on this subject, have generally fixed the origin of scientific boxing with Broughton and his cotemporaries: but nothing is more unfounded; as will evidently appear from the perusal of the journals and travels of foreigners who have visited this country previous to Broughton's time: viz. *Sorbiere, Muralt, Misson*, and several others. Every person acquainted with the classics, cannot be ignorant that boxing was a science with the ancients; they cannot but recollect also, the eulogiums that Virgil passed upon *Dares*, and his antagonist *Entelles*. But, though boxing has ever been the most natural means of defence, it has not, until lately, been practised in this country as a science, though much earlier than the appearance of Broughton. Upon this interesting subject, we will quote the words of an intelligent Frenchman, who thus describes what he had seen in England immediately after the revolution in 1688. "Any thing that looks like fighting is delicious to an Englishman. If two little boys quarrel in the street, the passengers stop, make a ring round them in a moment, and set them to fisticuffs, and will never part them while they fight fair; and with this the spectators of all descriptions seem particularly delighted. These combats, however, are less frequent among grown men than children; but if a coachman has a dispute with a gentleman about his fare, and offers to fight him, it is generally accepted. The gentleman pulls off his sword, and, with his gloves, cravat or cane, lays it in some shop till the contest is over. ——I once saw the Duke of Grafton fighting with such a fellow in the open street, whom he beat most heartily. It was in the very widest part of the Strand. The Duke of Grafton was big, and extremely robust, and had the precaution to hide his blue riband before he came out of the coach, so that the fellow did not know him. It is to be observed, that a former Earl of Pembroke was not less capable in this art of self-defence." "In France," says the above-mentioned author, "we punish such rascals with our canes, or the flat part of a sword; but if an English gentleman was to draw his sword upon any one that had none, he would have a hundred people about him in a moment;

moment; ſome of whom would, perhaps, lay him ſo flat, that he would hardly get up again, before the reſurrection." Beſides theſe particulars, he adds, "within a few years paſt, you might often have ſeen a kind of gladiators parading through the ſtreets in their ſhirts, exquiſitely plaited, and adorned with ribbands, and with their ſwords in their hands, giving out challenges, preceded by a drum, &c." People then gave ſo much per head to ſee their performances; and this practice of parading the ſtreets, was continued till the ſuppreſſion of Southwark fair, about 1743. But even the practice of prize-fighting had, as well as boxing, its period. It had nearly declined in the beginning of the reign of George the Firſt, and had its ſecond and moſt remarkable revival with the famous *Figg*, who was at his *acme* before the year 1736, as may be ſeen in the Spectator; at this time, there was neither a *Broughton*, nor an amphitheatre in *Tottenham - Court - Road*. Another impartial ſtranger, who, in 1736, publiſhed a deſcription of the manners and cuſtoms of London, tells us of prize or ſword fighters; he obſerves, "that they had their theatre, where any perſon might be admitted for a crown; that they certainly were privileged; and if any one died by accident, no notice was taken of it; that they were principally patronized by young lords, and other perſons of quality, &c." The mode of conducting this ſpecies of combat is further deſcribed in the following terms: "Theſe prize-fighters uſed cutting ſwords and a kind of a buckler for defence. The edge of the ſword was blunted a little, and the care of the fighters was not ſo much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerouſly; but ſtill they were obliged to fight till ſome blood was ſhed, as otherwiſe nobody would give a farthing for the ſhew"—but continues this author, "With much more content and diverſion can a foreigner ſee the boxing-matches, which are the moſt frequent in ſpring and autumn. The principal place where theſe are performed at preſent is, a great amphitheatre near Lincoln's-inn. The fighters receive much money by way of preſents, and much is won by betting. There is alſo another place near St. James's Park, where boxing goes forward; and where, as uſual, you pay for entrance."

The *Old Bear garden*, *Hockley-in-the-hole* at *Clerkenwell*, *Moorfields*, Broughton's *Amphitheatre* in *Tottenham-court-road*, *Mary-le-bone-baſon*, and the *Green Stage* behind *Montague-house*, were the next places to which theſe exerciſes were transferred.

There was likewiſe a ring in Smithfield, over which Mr Andrew Johnſon preſided; this Mr. Johnſon, was uncle to the celebrated Dr. Johnſon, who, according to Mrs. Piozzi's account of him, was very converſant in the pugiliſtical arts of attack and defence, which ſhe believed he had learned of his uncle Andrew. And as a further proof of the earlineſs and eminence of this ſcience among Engliſhmen, we may remark, that Sir Iſaac Newton, who died in 1726-7, above the age of eighty, uſed to ſtrip up his ſhirt ſleeve but a ſhort time before his death, and ſhewing his muſcular brawny arm, would relate how dexterous he had

had been in his youth at the practice of boxing.

Previous to Broughton's time, there was alſo a very famous ring and booth in Moorfields, for the making of matches for wreſtling, cudgelling, boxing, &c. when one Old Vinegar, the keeper of the ring at this place, was much ſuch another character as Buckhorſe, at the amphitheatre in Tottenham-court-road. The booth in Moorfields was kept by one Rimmington, who was better known by the name of Long Charles; and had for its ſign a death's head and croſs bones, with a ſuitable motto. But as we have now but juſt brought our hiſtory down to the period where others have begun, we muſt defer the proſecution of it to another number.

PUGILISM.

Authentic Particulars of two Battles fought at Bentley, in Eſſex; the firſt between Hooper, *the Tinman, and* Bunner, *of Colcheſter; and the ſecond between* Stanyard, *of Birmingham, and* Gambold, *the Iriſhman.*

THE attention of the amateurs and profeſſors of the pugiliſtic art, having been for ſome weeks engroſſed by the two battles which were expected to take place in Colcheſter, the following particulars may not be unacceptable to our readers:

The Chelmsford and other papers having announced that theſe engagements would be decided at Colcheſter, on Thurſday, the 4th, and Friday, the 5th inſtant, the grand jury at the quarter ſeſſions, at Colcheſter, on the Monday preceding, addreſſed the mayor, recorder, and other magiſtrates, on the ſubject, expreſſing their wiſh that it might not be ſuffered in the corporation. The hint was attended to; for on the following day, the mayor cauſed a proclamation to be made by the public crier, that the magiſtrates would by no means ſuffer any ſtage or prize-fighting within their juriſdiction.

In conſequence of this, a ſtage, eighteen feet ſquare, was erected at Bentley, about nine miles from Colcheſter; and on Thurſday, preciſely at four o'clock in the afternoon, Hooper, the tinman, and Bunner, of Colcheſter, ſet to.

The firſt round or two ſeemed rather in favour of the latter; but Hooper, rouſed at being thrown by ſuch an unſkilful antagoniſt, began to diſplay himſelf in the ſtile of a moſt eminent profeſſor, and in the ſixth round, his antagoniſt's arm being broken, he obtained a very eaſy conqueſt.

This conteſt was for fifty guineas a ſide.

Bunner's ſecond, Williams; bottle-holder, Ryan,

Hooper's ſecond, Johnſon; bottle-holder, Sharp.

The next day, Stanyard, from Birmingham, and Gambold, the Iriſhman, fought on the ſame ſtage, extended to twenty-one feet, for one hundred guineas a ſide.

This was a moſt excellent and a moſt ſevere battle, and exhibited as great a diſplay of knowledge in the art, as was ever known upon the ſtage in this or any other kingdom. The combatants met nineteen times in twenty-five minutes, with various ſucceſs; the bets at firſt were in favour of Gambold; afterwards they were even; then five to four in favour of Gambold; and for the laſt ſix rounds, full as much in favour of Stanyard, who happened

happened to take a foul hold of his antagonift, which every one fuppofed would have terminated the engagement, but Gambold's friends advifing him to perfevere, they continued the conteft. Gambold then knocked his adverfary down, and retired from the ftage, declaring himfelf victorious. Stanyard ftood his ground, till taken away by his friends in triumph. This gave rife to much altercation. The umpires, feconds, bottle-holders, and friends of the two partizans, have had feveral meetings on the bufinefs, but no adjudication has yet, as we have heard, taken place.

Stanyard's fecond—Joe Ward: bottle-holder—Hooper.

Gambold's fecond—Williams; bottle-holder—Ryan.

A bye battle by ftriplings was afterwards fought, and well contefted.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Gemmen,

AS you *promis* to give the *pictor* of Diomed in the firft number of your Magazine, and *tawk* about *bellifhing* it with the portraits of celebrated running horfes, hounds, pointers, and other fporting dogs, I think *as how* you might have thought of us *Chriftians*, as well as of horfes, dogs, and puppies. I have the *onner* to be one of the *moft notifideft* boxers that ever *fowed* up a peeper. —If I *a'nt* b—t me. I beat my laft *tagonift* in a *giffy*, and made a mummy of him—if I did not I'm d—d. His whole *carcafs* looked *for all the world* like a rotten apple. Inftead of your d—d Diomed, fuppofe you were to hang up *I* in your book, or Big Ben, or the Jew, or any other *Chriftian*—that would be your fort—but *if fo be as how* you *puts* only brutes in your magazine, and *leaves* out men of *genus* and *Cience*, and all that— you'll find yourfelf of the *rong* fide of the poft. You muft all be as mad as Peg Nicholfon, or you never would think of making a ftable and a dog-kennel of your bl—d pamphlet.

Now as I am a *gemman*, and a fportfman, and am willing to lend your what-d'ye-call-it magazine a lift, if you will fend a *liminer* to my houfe, *I'll Con Defend* for him to take my likenefs— Little Cook, who is the moft *ingeniousfeft hartift* under the copes of Heaven, muft grave it; and *ven* you have got me in your monthly book, *defined* by Stothard, and engraved by Cook, it will fly like *Light Ning*, and fwifter than a thoufand of your Diomeds would ever make it.

If you have a mind to take my *ad Vice*, and make a *fortin* by your book, you may be *interduced* to me, by enquiring for A. B. at the bar of the Cock and Bottle, Blowbladder-ftreet.

I am yours to *cummand*,

A. B.

DOMESTIC HUNTING.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE feen your addrefs to the public, announcing the publication of a new periodical work, under the title of *The Sporting Magazine*, and I defire to be inrolled in your catalogue of fubfcribers. Your bill of fare is alluring, and *hunting* is one of your foremoft difhes. In that amufement

ment I have long engaged, but not with that succeſs which I think my exertions had a claim to. Under your tuition, I may, perhaps, learn to purſue my game with leſs ardour, and more circumſpection, for, at preſent, I think I am too keen a ſportſman.

It is not the quadruped and winged game that are the objects of my attention: ſtags, hares, and partridges, may ſerve to amuſe grovelling ſpirits, fellows who are qualified only by their eſtates to hunt—but my qualification is deeply engraven bronze upon my forehead, and I dare venture to attack the moſt exalted animal of the chaſe.—Woman is my mark!—I profeſs myſelf a *fortune-hunter.*—Can any ſport be equal to that of eagerly purſuing a rich widow, upon a ſtrong ſcent? Can the ſounding of a horn afford ſo much rapture to the ear as the jingling of a few thouſands of royal ſhiners, after having run down my little darling goldfinch?

For a long time, I have been hunting after heireſſes, and was actually within gun ſhot of one of them; but, juſt as I was going to let fly at her, I recollected to have heard that the law had made it death to run away with an heireſs. Deterred by this conſideration, and finding that death and tranſportation might be my doom, if I hunted heireſſes as partridges, I now level all my artillery againſt the widows.

But I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you, gentlemen, that I am a fair ſportſman—no gamekeeper ſhall ever detect me in the act of poaching—I never lay ſnares, gins, or hare-pipes.—But I am ſorry to acknowledge, that though I have been beating the buſhes about ſix weeks in England, I have not yet found any thing worth powder and ſhot. This appears very ſtrange to me, for Jemmy Malone aſſured me, juſt when I was leaving Dublin, that a likely *gentleman* (ſuch as myſelf) would pick up a fortune ſufficient to make him *aiſy* in *twelve* or a *dozen* hours.

Now, gentlemen, as I have not picked up that *aiſy* fortune, I muſt beg of you to inſtruct me how to proceed. You are, I preſume, as well acquainted with fortune-hunting as ſtag-hunting; and if you have good nature enough to feel for my diſappointments, you will, perhaps, put me in the right way. Should you deign to honour me with an epiſtle, you will infinitely oblige

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

A BROTHER SPORTSMAN.

Turn-again-lane,
Oct. 20, 1792.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING received great pleaſure from the peruſal of Bruce's account of the manner of hunting the elephant in Abyſſinia, and thinking it well entitled to admittance in your Sporting Magazine, I have taken the liberty of ſending you a tranſcript of it for that purpoſe. If you think it borders a little upon the marvellous, you will perhaps be induced to believe it, when I aſſure you, from my own knowledge, that Mr. B. is a gentleman of ſtrict veracity.—Should this extract obtain a place in your well-planned repoſitory, you will inſure the future correſpondence of

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

LORENZO.

The

The manner of Hunting *the* Elephant *in the kingdom of Abyssinia, in Africa. From Bruce's Travels.*

"THE men who make hunting the elephant their particular businefs, confift of horfe and foot, dwell conftantly in the woods, and know very little of the ufe of bread, living entirely upon the flefh of the beafts they kill, chiefly that of the elephant or rhinoceros. They are exceedingly thin, light, and agile, both on horfeback and foot: are very fwarthy, though few of them black: none of them woolly-headed, and all of them have European features. They are called Agagee, a name of their profeffion not of their nation, which comes from the word agar, and fignifies to hough or hamftring with a fharp weapon. More properly it means indeed, the cutting the tendon of the heel, and is a characteriftic of the manner in which they kill the elephant, which is fhortly as follows:—Two men abfolutely naked, without any rag or covering at all about them get on horfeback: this precaution is from fear of being laid hold of by the trees or bufhes, in making their efcape from a very watchful enemy. One of thefe riders fits upon the back of the horfe, fometimes with a faddle, and fometimes without one, with only a fwitch or fhort ftick, in one hand, carefully managing the bridle with the other, behind him fits his companion, who has no other arms but a broad fword, fuch as is ufed by the Sclavonians, and which is brought from Triefte. His left hand is employed in grafping the fword by the handle, and about fourteen inches of the blade is covered with whipcord. This part he takes in his right hand, without any danger of being hurt by it; and, though the edges of the lower part of the fword are as fharp as a razor, he carries it without a fcabbard.

"As foon as the elephant is found feeding, the horfeman rides before him as near his face as poffible; or if he flies, croffes him in all directions, crying out, "I am fuch a man and fuch a man, this is my horfe, that has fuch a name; I killed your father in fuch a place, and your grandfather in fuch another place, and I am now come to kill you; you are but an afs in comparifon of them." This nonfenfe he verily beleives the elephant underftands, who, chafed and angry at hearing the noife immediately before him, feeks to feize him with his trunk or probofcis, and intent upon this, follows the horfe every where, turning and turning round with him, neglectful of making his efcape by running ftraight forward, in which confifts his own fafety. After having made him turn once or twice in purfuit of the horfe, the horfeman rides clofe up along fide of him, and drops his companion juft behind on the off-fide, and while he engages the elephant's attention upon the horfe, the footman behind gives him a drawn ftroke juft above the heel, or what in man is called the tendon of Achilles. This is the critical moment; the horfeman immediately wheels round, and takes his companion up behind him, and rides off full fpeed after the reft of the herd, if they have ftarted more than one; and fometimes an expert Agageer will kill three out of one herd. If the fword is good and the man not afraid, the tendon is commonly entirely feparated; and if it is not cut through, it is generally fo far divided, that the animal, with the ftrefs he puts upon it, breaks the remaining part afunder. In ei-

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ther caſe he remains incapable of advancing a ſtep, till the horſeman returning, or his companions coming up, pierce him through with javelins and lances; he then falls to the ground, and expires with the loſs of blood.

" The Agageer neareſt me preſently lamed his elephant and left him ſtanding. Ayto Engedan, Ayto Corfu, Guebra Mariam, and ſeveral others, fixed their ſpears in the other before the Agageer had cut his tendons. My Agageer however, having wounded the firſt elephant failed in the purſuit of the ſecond, and, being cloſe upon him at entering the wood, he received a violent blow from a branch of a tree which the elephant had bent by his weight, and after paſſing, allowed it to replace itſelf, when it knocked down both the riders, and very much hurt the horſe. This, indeed is the great danger in elephant hunting; for ſome of the trees that are dry and ſhort, break, by the violent preſſure of ſo immenſe a body moving ſo rapidly, and fall upon the purſuers, or croſs the roads. But the greateſt number of theſe trees, being of a ſucculent quality, they bend without breaking, and return quickly to their former poſition, when they ſtrike both horſe and man ſo violently, that they often beat them to pieces, and ſcatter them upon the plain.

Dextrous too as the riders are, the elephant ſometimes reaches them with his trunk with which he daſhes the horſe againſt the ground and then ſets his feet upon him, till he tears him limb from limb with his proboſcis; a great many hunters die this way. Beſides this, the ſoil, at this time of the year, is ſplit into deep chaſms, or cavities, by the heat of the ſun, ſo that nothing can be more dangerous than theriding.

" The elephant once ſlain, they cut the whole fleſh off his bones into thongs, like the reins of a bridle, and hang theſe, like feſtoons upon the branches of trees, till they become perfectly dry, without ſalt, and they then lay them by for their proviſion in the ſeaſon of the rains.

" I need ſay nothing of the figure of the elephant, his form is known, and anecdotes of his life and character are to be found every where. But his deſcription at length, is given, with his uſual accuracy and elegance, by that great maſter of natural hiſtory, the count de Buffon, my moſt venerable, learned, and amiable friend the Pliny of Europe, and the true portrait of what a man of learning and faſhion ſhould be.

" I ſhall only take upon me to reſolve a difficulty which he ſeems to have had, for what uſe the teeth of the elephant, and the horns of the rhinoceros, were intended. He, with reaſon, explodes the vulgar prejudice, that theſe arms were given them by nature to fight with each other. He aſks very properly, what can be the ground of that animoſity? Neither of them are carnivorous; they do not couple together, therefore are not rivals in love; and, as for food, the vaſt foreſts they inhabit furniſh them with an abundant and everlaſting ſtore.

" But neither the elephant nor rhinoceros eat graſs. The ſheep, goats, horſes, cattle, and all the beaſts of the country live upon branches of trees. There are in every part of theſe immenſe foreſts, trees of a ſoft ſucculent ſubſtance, full of pith. Theſe are the principal food of the elephant and rhinoceros. They firſt eat the tops of theſe leaves and branches; they then, with their horns or teeth, begin

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as near to the root as they can, and rip or cut the more woody part, or trunks of these, up to where they were eaten before, till they fall in so many pliable pieces, of the size of laths. After this, they take all these in their monstrous mouths, and twist them round as we could do the leaves of a lettuce. The vestiges of this process, in its different stages, we saw every day throughout the forest; and the horns of the rhinoceros, and teeth of the elephant, are often found broken, when their gluttony leads them to attempt too large or firm a tree.

"There now remained but two elephants of those that had been discovered, which were a she one with a calf. The Agageer would willingly have let those alone, as the teeth of the female are very small, and the young one is of no sort of value even for food, its flesh shrinking much upon drying. But the hunters would not be limited in their sport. The people having observed the place of her retreat, thither we eagerly followed. She was very soon found, and as soon lamed by the Agageers; but when they came to wound her with the darts, as every one did in their turn, to our very great surprise, the young one, which had been suffered to escape unheeded and unpursued, came out from the thicket apparently in great anger, running upon the horses and men with all the violence he was master of. I was amazed, and as much as ever I was, upon such an occasion, affected, at seeing the great affection of the little animal defending its wounded mother, heedless of its own life or safety. I therefore cried to them, for God's sake to spare the mother, though it was then too late, and the calf had made several rude attacks upon me, which I avoided without difficulty; but I am happy to this day, in the reflection that I did not strike it. At last, making one of its attacks upon Ayto Engedan, it hurt him a little on the leg; upon which he thrust it through with his lance, as others did after, and it then fell dead before its wounded mother, whom it had so affectionately defended. It was about the size of an ass, but round, big-bellied, and heavily made; and was so furious, and unruly, that it would easily have broken the leg either of man or horse, could it have overtaken them, or jostled against them properly.

"Here is an example of a beast (a young one too) possessing abstracted sentiments to a very high degree. By its flight on the first appearance of the hunters, it is plain it apprehended danger to itself, it also reflected upon that of its mother, which was the cause of its return to her assistance. This affection, or duty, or let us call it any thing we please, except instinct, was stronger than the fear of danger; and it must have conquered that fear by reflection before it returned, when it resolved to make its best and last efforts, for it never attempted to fly afterwards. I freely forgive that part of my readers, who know me and themselves so little as to think I believe it worth my while to play the mountebank, for the great honour of diverting them; an honour far from being at the first rate in my esteem. If they should shew in this place a degree of doubt, that, for once, I am making use of the privilege of travellers, and dealing a little in the marvellous, it would be much more to to the credit of their

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difcernment, than their prodigious fcruples about the reality and poffibility of eating raw flefh, a thing that has been recorded by the united teftimony of all that ever vifited Abyffinia for thefe two hundred years, has nothing unreafonable in itfelf, though contrary to our practice in other cafes, and can only be called in queftion, now, through weaknefs, ignorance, or an intemperate defire to find fault, by thofe that believed that a man could get into a quart bottle.

" What I relate of the young elephant contains difficulties of another kind: though I am very well perfuaded fome will fwallow it eafily, who cannot digeft the raw flefh. In both inftances I adhere ftrictly to the truth; and I beg leave to affure thofe fcrupulous readers, that if they knew their author they would think that his having invented a lie, folely for the pleafure of diverting them, was much more improbable than either of the two foregoing facts, the believing of which can reflect no particular honour upon himfelf, nor the difbelieving it any fort of difgrace in the minds of liberal and unprejudiced men.

" The Agageers having procured as much meat as would maintain them a long time, could not be perfuaded to continue the hunting any longer. Part of them remained with the fhe-elephant, which feemed to be the fatteft; though the one they killed firft was by much the moft valuable, on account of its long teeth. It was ftill alive, nor did it seem an eafy operation to kill it without the affiftance of our Agageers, even though it was totally helplefs, except with its trunk."

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

The following is the copy of a private letter from a gentleman of Sydney Town in Cape Breton, to his brother in England; defcribing the Indian Manner of Hunting *the* Moofe Deer *in that ifland.*

DEAR BROTHER,

IN your laft, you requefted to know the Indian manner of hunting the moofe buck, of which I fhall acquaint you from my own obfervation. I had not long been amongft the Englifh fettlers at Sydney Town in this ifland, before I found it highly neceffary to be on good terms with the native favages, for we are here indebted to them for moft of the flefh provifions we confume; having but little ftock of our own, unlefs from Halifax. The prime parts of what they bring they generally offer to thofe who are moft in favour for civilities towards them. To ingratiate myfelf with thefe favages, I determined to act towards them with that candour and humanity becoming one being to another, and which they fo readily difcriminate. I was not long without an opportunity to fhew my good will: for one morning, an Indian of the name of Benwah, and his fquaw called at my houfe to know if I was in want of moofe-meat. I afked them moft civilly to walk in, and gave them fome rum to drink; took fo much of their meat as I was in want of, and paid them their own price. I then began to enquire his manner of hunting the moofe-deer, to all which Benwah, who fpoke good Englifh, anfwered very civilly; obferving, if I had a defire to know more, I had better go into the woods with him, and we would be all one as brothers; that he would entertain me in his wigwam,

wigwam, and watch over me as one of his family: and take me out with him and his sons to the hunt, and this he so warmly urged, that I promised to come to him in the woods on the following day, at which he seemed much to rejoice, and said he would meet me on the way. Here we parted, and, as he went, still urged me to keep my word with him. He was hardly gone, when Governor Du Barr called in upon me. I told the Governor what had passed between me and the Indian, and asked his advice. "By all means keep your word with him," said the Governor, "the more confidence you put in them, the better they will respect you."

Accordingly, by the next morning, I put together my gun, a quart of rum, ammunition, and a loaf of bread and tobacco; and with these at my back, set off for the woods, and at the place I expected, Benwan with his dog and gun fell in with me. He shook me by the hand cordially, and seemed much pleased at my punctuality and away we travelled through the woods for about two hours, till we came to his wigwam. At our approach the dog opened, and several dogs came forth; after them the family, which consisted of the squaw, two well-grown boys, and a little girl; from these I received as good a welcome, though in a rough way, as ever I did from our old landlady at Plymouth, and with much more sincerity; for her friendship only lasted till our money was gone. They had made a large wood fire under the spreading branches of some pine-trees before the wigwam, round which they had raised seats of the sod, very commodious, upon which we sat; the squaw broiling us moose-meat for refreshment, while the boys were exercising their arrows at a small mark in a pine-tree: and, indeed, so expert were they, that for twenty times together they put their arrows into the same hole. I could not help admiring the skill of the lads; Benwah said he brought them up to it as soon as they could go alone, and as their bodies encreased, he enlarged their bows, not suffering them to eat their meal till they had first pierced it with an arrow, at a reasonable distance. He assured me they were as good at a mark with a gun as with the arrow, and I should see the next day if we had good luck. After we had refreshed with bread, moose-meat, and rum, he asked me to walk with him into the woods, and his boys would afford me some diversion. The way we went, the ground was covered with fruit of a very fine flavour, not unlike, in shape, to your cranberries; and here and there we found strawberries very large and in abundance; we saw many birds like your partridges, but they perched upon pine-boughs, which is not common with partridges in England. We had not proceeded far before the elder boy perceived a beautiful creature of the feline genus, called a Lucifee; he shot the animal so well, that the shot went through both eyes, and this they strive always to do to preserve the skin whole, which is beyond description beautiful, and worth, in this island, two dollars; and I am told, with you in England, as many guineas. They are much coveted for ladies muffs in all the cold climates in Europe. Evening coming on, we all retired very cheerfully to the wigwam where, after eating, drinking and

and ſmoaking for a while, Benwah gave me the laſt new blanket, and ſhewed me where I was to ſleep. I was tired, and though I had neither feather-bed or pillow, I made but one nap of it, and that was till day-light. The family were up, the fire freſh, and all waiting for my coming. Benwah and his boys were perfectly equipped for the chaſe, and the dogs were all in order. We ſat down to eat; this done, Benwah ſang a ſporting ſong to his wife and daughter, of whom he ſeemed particularly fond.

I lamented I did not underſtand the Indian language, but Benwah told me the meaning of his ſong, which was literally as follow:

Farewell, my wife, farewell I go,
To hunt the mooſe-buck and his doe;
Yield thy beſt wiſh, my child, and thee
And heaven ſhall guard my dogs and me.

As o'er the mountain tops we run,
No daemon ſhall derange my gun;
And when fatigu'd I ſink to reſt,
No evil ſpirit diſturb my breaſt.

My mooſe obtain'd, I'll ſeek the port,
Where the white-wing'd ſhips reſort;
There ſell my game, and all for thee,
If heav'n protects my dogs and me.

You will think it ſtrange that an Indian ſhould ſing of his dogs before himſelf, but I know not which they moſt admire, their dogs or their children: but to the chaſe we all ſet out, with a trot through the woods. Benwah told me he ſhould go to the northward till we met with game, though it ſhould be to the bay of Fundy, for there were many more ſavannahs that way for the herds to graze in. I ſhall not tell you more of our travels than that about ten o'clock, about twenty miles from where we ſat out, the elder boy coming back, told his father in a whiſper, of a herd of mooſe. It ſeems this creature has a moſt delicate ſmell; and if they diſcover any thing to approach to their diſlike, they are off in a moment. The Indian, by a ſign, in one moment brought the dogs to his heels; for the Indian hunting-dog is as well trained for the ſport as any of Colonel Thornton's beſt pointers. Benwah whiſpered me with a ſmile, we ſhould not long be without ſport: and we all ſoftly ſtretched away to the leeward, that we might not be diſcovered by the delicate ſmell of the animal. After a circuit of near two miles, we ſtopped and looked down upon the valley; we ſaw the herd of the ſouthward of us, one of them, a fine young buck, was a-head of the herd, like a ſentinel upon an out-poſt, while the others fed cloſe together; and now began our ſport. Benwah let ſlip the dogs with words familiar to them, and that inſtant, without opening, they flew between the outward mooſe and the herd, which, in ſpight of the dogs, he endeavoured to join, but the herd finding he was ſingled out for deſtruction, preſented him with a battery of horns, and drove him off. Good God! ſaid I, are theſe creatures ſo much like my own ſpecies? Finding himſelf thus deſerted by his friends, we could hear him ſob as if his heart was breaking, and turning away to the ſouthward, he made the beſt ſpeed he could, while his treacherous friends fled towards the bay of Funday. I muſt tell you, the deer ſeparated from the herd ſeldom takes ſtraight a-head, but always flies upon the curve, as if he thought to join his

his companions again, so that the hunters being acquainted with their conduct, know how to cross and meet them without much fatigue to themselves; but the dogs always follow the scent. I have seen many a brave stag pulled down in England; and rode many a good fox-chase; but of all my pleasure, hunting the moose deer is the best: the various stratagems the beast uses to regain his old companions; the agility of the hunters, whose craft is beyond your conception; together with the obedience of the dogs, is, to one fond of the sport, delectable. I particularly observed the hunters endeavoured to drive the deer to the southward, as I afterwards found, for a very good reason; for Benwah told me, the nearer home they killed the game, the less distance they should have to draw it. After running him through many beautiful scenes, for more than an hour, we could perceive him flat; for it is not like hunting in your open country; here the trees and bushes are great obstructions to the deers' horns, and they are, as it were, obliged to pick their way which is very fatiguing to them in the chase. As if Benwah wished to gratify me in every particular, he called me to him, I flew immediately, "Stand by me brother," said he, "And look up yonder." I saw the two boys and the dogs at the heels of the moose; Benwah and I were behind a bush, just at the entrance of a fine glade; he took his aim as the feeble creature passed, and the ball entered just below the shoulder, towards the haunch: it pierced his heart, and the poor thing fell with the most tremendous roaring I ever heard for a creature of his size, which was about fourteen hands. The dogs were instantly at the blood, and the elder boy leaped on his back and cut his throat, and he instantly expired. We all sat down together round the body; and, after asking me how I liked moose-hunting, Benwah bid the boys open the deer the while he collected wood. Then taking his punck-box, he struck a light and made a fire; the boys bringing the heart of the deer and the muzzle, which is the lower part of the mouth, (and a great delicacy with the hunters). We had presently these broiled, and I being hungry as a hunter, made a most comfortable repast. Dinner over, Benwah and the boys stripped a fine tree of its bark, not unlike our ash, of which here are great plenty. Of this they made a stay or sledge, by forming it in a particular manner with thongs cut from the skin of the deer. This ready they cut the creature into convenient pieces, leaving the horns; then casting the skin over all, made it fast with thongs from the hide. We all helped to draw it along the roads through the wood, which were as familiar to them, as the streets of London to you. And this we did till overtaken by night, when lit a fire, refreshed and slept round it till morning, when Benwah led us the nearest way to Sidney town. In our way we saw another herd. I urged my companion to shoot; and here the savage surprised me; "No, brother," said he, looking me full in the face, "have not we got enough already? Why should we want more when we have got enough? God gave us these creatures for our want, not for our wantonness." To this effect spoke the savage sentiments that would have done credit to many of our acquaintance who would be offended at being called

called ſavage. 'Twas here we parted, after bidding my conductor farewell. Benwah and the boys went to ſell their mooſe, and myſelf to acquaint the Governor with my reception among the ſavages, and with the ſtory of the chaſe.

This, my dear brother, is the Indian mode, in ſummer, of hunting the mooſe-deer. In my next I ſhall deſcribe their winter hunting, which will afford you much entertainment, as it did your affectionate

Brother, &c.

Origin of CARDS *and* DICE.

AS we promiſe, in our preface, to furniſh our readers regularly with the annals of gaming, ſome introductory obſervations on the origin of dice and cards may probably be expected. By tracing the origin of theſe ſpecies of recreations, it will appear how widely they have ſometimes deviated from their primitive innocence.

The adventurers at hazard little know, perhaps, to whom they are indebted for the invention of their favourite cube: they will probably ſolace themſelves on being informed, that they are purſuing a diverſion of the higheſt antiquity, which has been regularly handed down, through all civilized, as well as barbarous nations, to their own times. Herodotus ſays, that "the Lydians claimed the origin of many games, which they practiſed in common with the Greeks, and, among the reſt, they aſcribed to themſelves the invention of the cube or die, in the reign of one of their kings, whom they made contemporary with Hercules;" that is, to thoſe fabulous ages preceding the Trojan war.

The Greeks, however, yield up the point, ſince they gave the invention of many ſportive games, and the uſe of the die in particular, to Palamedes the Eubœn, who lived in the times of the Trojan war, or nearly twelve hundred years before the Chriſtian æra. The ſtream of later writers has generally flowed in favour of Palamedes; but the very learned Ilzdo, in his treatiſe of oriental games, oppoſes this current, and, from an accurate inveſtigation of the ſubject, which it would be needleſs here to repeat, concludes that the cube, or die, in its preſent perfect form, and as an engine of ſport, was unknown in the age in which Homer wrote, becauſe it is never mentioned by that poet, who notices other games of that ſort then in uſe; but that it was well known in the days of Ariſtophanes, who introduces it in his comedies; and that therefore its invention ought to be placed between thoſe periods: but by which it was actually produced, or at what preciſed time, he does not pretend to have diſcovered. Now, as Aſtrophanes lived above four hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, it is certain that the cube, or die, has been uſed as an inſtrument of play, for "at leaſt two-and-twenty hundred years;—but how much longer is uncertain. The great antiquity, therefore, of the die, as an inſtrument of paſtime, is undoubted, and the general cauſe aſſigned for its invention, was the neceſſary purpoſe of amuſing and relaxing the mind from the preſſure of difficulties, or from the fatigues and toils protracted by war. Time, however, has matured this inſtrument of recreation into an engine of hazard and

and enterprize; and the intended palliative of cares and labour, is occaſionally productive of conſiderable advantage, as well as irreparable loſſes.

This diminutive little cube has uſurped a tyranny over mankind for above two thouſand years, and ſtill continues to rule the world with deſpotic ſway; levelling all the diſtinctions of fortune in an inſtant, by the fiat of its ſingle turn.

After many intervening ages, the painted card made its appearance. Though it ſeemes generally ſuppoſed that a ſort of figures painted on thin wood, or paſteboard, and reſembling cards, have been long before uſed in China; yet theſe did not find their way into Europe, till a late period; and then, indeed, from a total alteration in the figures, ſuits, and manner of uſing them, they ſeem to have been conſidered rather as a new invention than even a diſtant imitation. Had that learned orientaliſt, Hyde, lived to have completed his *Hiſtoria Chartiludii*, which he had in contemplation to have added to his hiſtory of other oriental games, our curioſity would have been fully ſatisfied on this ſubject: but now it remains for ſome other perſon, equally ſkilled in oriental language and literature, to undertake the work; and to undertake it alſo (leſt it ſhould be thought too trifling a purſuit for a man of profound learning) as Hyde did—"for filling up his time allotted to recreations:"—for he deemed himſelf at liberty, without imputation of frivolous employment, to ſpend ſome ſmall portion of that time which others conſumed largely in the games themſelves, in ſearching into their origin, and tracing their progreſs from remote ages of antiquity.

An enquiry into the origin of cards, has employed the thoughts and pens of ſeveral learned antiquarians of our own and other nations; but they have confined their reſearches to European cards alone. What has been advanced upon the ſubject amounts to this, —that no traces of cards are to be found in Europe, previous to the middle of the fourteenth century;—that it is not clear whether they were of French or Spaniſh invention; but that the conjecture ſeems better grounded which favours the latter opinion: —that no other nation, than theſe two, advances any claim:—that the firſt account we have of cards came from France; but that ſome of the principal games are evidently of Spaniſh extraction: that which ever nation borrowed them from the other, it preſently made them in a manner its own by an alteration of the names of the ſuit, and an adoption of the depicted figures to certain circumſtances of their own kingdom:—that the ancient cards of both nations, particularly the court cards, exhibit ſtrong marks of the age of chivalry, in which they were invented:—that giving pre-eminence of victory to a certain ſuit, by the name of *trump*, or *triumph* to the ſuit, is a ſtrong *trait* of the martial ideas of the inventors of theſe games:—that, if not invented, they were firſt much uſed in France, in the reign of Charles the Sixth, to divert whoſe melancholy and dejection of ſpirits, ſome are of opinion that they owe their origin:—that they quickly became ſo faſhionable, and at the ſame time created ſuch a propenſity to gaming, that it became neceſſary to prohibit their indiſcriminate uſe by penal laws; and that theſe edicts bear an early date in France after

after the supposed invention of cards, which shews how speedily their use and abuse extended itself:—that in Spain the love of them became no less bewitching:—that, from the connection with one other of these two nations, the use of cards was quickly disseminated through most European countries, where they became the favourite diversion of the Prince and peasant, of the child and hoary head. The reader need not be informed of their general estimation in the present day, or of the use that is made of them for the purpose of enterprize.

To soothe the feelings of a disturbed mind, and to calm its hours of perturbation and solicitude, might be a worthy cause of the invention or introduction of cards; "but," says the stern moralist; "a doubt can hardly remain, whether they contribute more to compose or torture the mind of man, to relieve his melancholy, or to drive him into madness."

To shew the opinion of the legislature respecting cards and dice, we have only to mention, that the duty on the former, which was first made an object of taxation in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, is now augmented to two shillings on every pack; and the duty on the latter is now advanced to fifteen shillings *per* pair. Whether these imposts were intended to give a check to gaming, to add to the revenue, or both, is a matter of no importance to the player. It may appear strange, however, without consideration, that the duty upon dice should so far exceed that upon cards; but, when we reflect that the former are more durable than the latter, all thoughts of the seeming impropriety will vanish.

That our readers may see the gradual advance of the tax upon play, and the necessity of frequent additions to it, to prevent its too rapid progress, we shall have recourse to the several acts of parliament by which the impost upon dice was begun, and has been augmented:

	l.	s.	*d*
By the 9 *Ann* c. 23, a duty was laid on dice of per pair	0	5	0
By the 29 *G. II* c. 13.	0	5	0
By the 29 *G. III*. c. 34.	0	2	6
By the 29 *G III*. c. 50	0	2	6
Total	0	15	0

The duty on cards has been raised by similar gradations.

In the review that has been taken of dice and cards, which are become engines of so much attention, there requires a distinction to be made between games of skill and games of chance: the former require application, attention, and a certain degree of ability, to promote succefs in them; while the latter are devoid of all that is rational, and equally within the reach of the highest and lowest capacity. To be succesful in throwing the dice, is one of the most fickle atchievements of fortune; the principle game which is played with them is, therefore, properly and emphatically stiled *hazard*. But as it requires some exertion of the mental power, of memory at least, and a turn for such sort of diversion, to play well many games on the cards, the gamesters of skill will consequently have the advantage of the gamester of chance.

While cards are played merely as an amusement or diversien, there is certainly more rationality in a recreation that requires some degree of skill and judgment in the

the performance, than in one (like dice) which is totally without meaning. But, when the pleasure becomes a business, and a matter of mere gain, there is more innocence, perhaps, in a perfect equality of antagonists, than where one party is likely to be an overmatch for the other, by his superior knowledge of the game. It must, however, be admitted, that even games of chance may be artfully managed, and the most apparently casual throw of the die, be made subservient to the purposes of chicanery and fraud. The nature of cards must be mixed, most games having in them a portion of skill and chance; since the success of the player must depend as much on the chance of the deal, as on his skill in playing the game. But even the chance of the deal is liable to be perverted by shuffling and legerdemain; not to mention how the honourable player may be deceived in a thousand shapes, by the craft and ingenuity of the sharper, during the playing of the cards.

(To be concluded in our next).

RULES *for playing the* GAME *of* WHIST.

THE game of Whist is played by four persons, who cut the cards for partners. The two highest are against the two lowest. The person who cuts the lowest, is entitled to the deal. In cutting, the ace is lowest.

Each person has a right to shuffle the cards before the deal; but it is usual for the elder hand only, and the dealer after.

The deal is made by having the pack cut by the right-hand adversary, and the dealer distributing the cards, one at a time, to each, beginning with the left-hand adversary, till he comes to the last card, which he turns up, being the trump, and leaves it on the table till the first trick is played.

No intimations of any kind during the play of the cards between the partners are to be admitted. The mistake of one party is the game of the adversary, except in a revoke, when the partner may enquire if he has any of the suit in his hand.

The tricks belonging to each party, should be turned and collected by those who win the first trick in every hand.

The ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps, are called honours; and when either of the partners have three separately, or between them, they count two points towards the game; and in case they have four honours, they count four points.

Ten points are the game.

TERMS USED IN THE GAME.

Finessing, is when a card is led, and you have the best and third of that suit, you put the third best on that lead, and run the risk of your adversary having the second best of it, which if he has not, you gain a trick.

Forcing, means the obliging your partner or adversary to trump a suit.

Long Trump, means having one or more when the rest are out.

Loose Cards, means a card in hand of no value, and the properest to throw away.

Points. Ten make the game: as many as are gained by tricks and honours, so many points are set up to the score of the game.

See-saw, is when each partner trumps a suit.

Score, is the number of points, which are ſet up in the following manner:

One	*Two*	*Three*	*Four*	*Five*
				0
0	00	000	0000	00

Six	*Seven*	*Eight*	*Nine*
0			
000	00	000	0
	0	0	0
			0

Slam, is where either party win every trick.

Tenace, is having the firſt and third beſt cards, and being laſt player, you catch the adverſary when that ſuit is played.

Terce, is a ſequence of any three cards in a ſuit.

Quart, is a ſequence of four. *Quint*, of five.

SHORT STANDING RULES, &c.

I. Lead from your ſtrong ſuit, and be cautious how you change ſuits, and keep a commanding card to bring it in again.

II. Lead through the ſtrong ſuit, and up to the weak, but not in trumps, unleſs very ſtrong in them.

III. Lead the higheſt of a ſequence, but if you have a quart or cinque to a king, lead the loweſt.

IV. Lead through an honour, particularly if the game is much againſt you.

V. Lead your beſt trump if the adverſaries are eight, and you have no honour, but not if you have four trumps, unleſs you have a ſequence.

VI. Lead a trump if you have four or five, or a ſtrong hand; but not if weak.

VII. Having ace, king, and two or three ſmall cards, lead ace and king, if weak in trumps, but a ſmall one if ſtrong in them.

VIII. If you have the laſt trump, with ſome winning cards, and one loſing card only, lead the loſing card.

IX. Return your partner's lead, not the adverſary's, and if you have only three originally, play the beſt, but you need not return it immediately when you win with the king, queen, or knave, and have only ſmall ones, or when you have a good ſequence, have a ſtrong ſuit, or have five trumps.

X. Do not lead from ace, queen or ace knave.

XI. Do not lead an ace, unleſs you have a king.

XII. Do not lead a thirteenth card, unleſs trumps are out.

XIII. Do not trump a thirteenth card, unleſs you are laſt player, or want the lead.

XIV. Keep a ſmall card to return your partner's lead.

XV. Be cautious of trumping a card when ſtrong in trumps, particularly if you have a ſtrong ſuit.

XVI. Having only a few trumps, make them when you can.

XVII. If your partner refuſes to trump a ſuit of which he knows you have not the beſt, lead your beſt trump.

XVIII. When you hold all the remaining trumps, play one, and then try to put the lead in your partner's hand.

XIX. Remember how many of each ſuit are out, and what is the beſt card left in each hand.

XX. Never force your partner if you are weak in trumps, unleſs you have a renounce, or want the odd trick.

XXI. When playing for the odd trick, be cautious of trumping out, eſpecially if your partner is likely to trump a ſuit, and make all the tricks you can early, and avoid fineſſing.

XXII.

XXII. If you take a trick and have a ſequence, win it with the loweſt.

Second Hand.

XXIII. Having ace, king, and small ones, play a ſmall one if ſtrong in trumps, but the king, if weak; and having ace, king, queen, or knave only, with one ſmall one, play the ſmall one.

Third Hand.

XXIV. Having ace and queen, play the queen, and if it wins, return the ace; and in all other caſes, play the beſt if your partner leads a ſmall one.

XXV. Neglect not to make the odd trick when in your power.

XXVI. Attend to the ſcore, and play your game accordingly.

XXVII. Do not part with the card turned up till the laſt.

XXVIII. When in doubt, win the trick; and be ſure to

XXX.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

RULES *for* BETTING *the* ODDS; *with the* CHANCES *of* WINNING.

At any ſcore of the game, except eight and nine, the odds are nearly in proportion to the points wanted, viz.

Suppoſing *A* wants four, and *B* ſix of the game, the odds are ſix to four in favour of *A*; and if *A* wants three, and *B* wants five, it is ſeven to five in favour of *A*.

At the beginning of a game, it is ten and a half to ten in favour of the dealer.

CHANCES *for laying* WAGERS. WITH THE DEAL.

1	love	is	11	to	10
2	-	-	5	-	4
3	-	-	3	-	2
4	-	-	7	-	4
5	-	-	2	-	1
6	-	-	5	-	2
7	-	-	7	-	2
8	-	-	5	-	1
9	-	-	9	-	2

2	to	1	is	9	to	8
3	-	1	-	9	-	7
4	-	1		9	-	6
5	-	1	-	9	-	5
6	-	1	-	9	-	4
7	-	1	-	3	-	1
8	-	1	-	9	-	2
9	-	1	-	4	-	1
3	to	2	is	8	to	7
4	-	2	-	4	-	3
5	-	2	-	8	-	5
6	-	2	-	2	-	1
7	-	2	-	8	-	3
8	-	2	-	4	-	1
9	-	2	-	7	-	2
4	to	3	is	7	to	6
5	-	3	-	7	-	5
6	-	3	-	7	-	4
7	-	3	-	7	-	3
8	-	3	-	7	-	2
9	-	3	-	3	-	1

5	to	4	is	6	to	5
6	-	4	-	3	-	2
7	-	4	-	2		1
8	-	4	-	3	-	1
9	-	4	-	5	-	2
6	to	3	is	5	to	4
7	-	5	-	5	-	3
8	-	5	-	5	-	2
9	-	2	-	2	-	1
7	to	7	is	4	to	3
8	-	6	-	2	-	1
9	-	6	-	7	-	4
8	to	7	-	3	o	2
8	-	6	-	12	-	8

8 to 9 is a ſmall odds in favour of the deal; about 4 in 100 only.

CALCULATIONS.

I. It it about five to four that your partner holds one card out of any two.

II. It is about five to two that he holds one card out of three.

III. It is about four to one that he holds one card out of any four.

IV. It is two to one that he does not hold a certain card.

V. It is about three to one that he does not hold two cards out of any three.

VI. It is about three to two that he does not hold two cards out of any four.

THE LAWS OF THE GAME, AS PLAYED AT BATH, &c.

Of Dealing.

I. If a card is turned up in dealing, it is the option of the adverſe party to call a new deal, unleſs they have been the cauſe; then the dealer has the option.

II. If a card is faced in the deal, muſt deal again, unleſs the laſt card.

III.

III. If any one plays with twelve cards, and the reft have thirteen, the deal ftands good, and the player punifhed for each revoke; but if any have fourteen cards, the daal is loft.

IV. The dealer to leave the trump card on the table till his turn to play; after which none may afk what card is turned up, only what is trumps.

V. None to take up cards while dealing; if the dealer in that cafe fhould mifs deal, to deal again, unlefs his partner's fault; and if a card is turned up in dealing, no new deal, unlefs the partner's fault.

VI. If the dealer puts the trump card on the reft with the face downwards, he is to lofe the deal.

Of playing out of Turn.

VII. If any play out of turn the adverfary may call the card played at any time, if it does not make him revoke, or if either of the adverfe party is to lead, may defire his partner to name the fuit which muft be played.

VIII. If a perfon fuppofes he has won the trick, and leads again before his partner has played, the adverfary may oblige his partner to win if he can.

IX. If a perfon leads, and his partner plays before his turn, the adverfary's partner may do the fame.

X. If the ace or any other cards of a fuit is led, and any perfon plays out of turn, whether his partner has any of the fuit led or not, he is neither to trump it, nor win it, provided he does not revoke.

Of Revoking.

XI. In a revoke their adverfaries may add three to their fcore, or take three tricks from them, or take down three from their fcore, and if up, muft remain at nine.

XII. If any perfon revokes, and before the cards are turned difcovers it, the adverfary may call the higheft or loweft of the fuit led, or call the card then played at any time, when it does not caufe a revoke.

XIII. No revoke to be claimed till the trick is turned and quitted, or the party who revoked, or his partner, have played again.

XIV. If any perfon claims a revoke, the adverfe party are not to mix their cards, upon forfeiting the revoke.

XV. No revoke can be claimed after the cards are cut for a new deal.

Of calling Honours.

XVI. If any perfon calls, except at the point of eight, the adverfe party may confult and have a new deal.

XVII. After the trump card is turned up, no perfon can remind his partner to call, on penalty of lofing one point.

XVIII. If the trump cards is turned up, no honours can be fet up, unlefs before claimed: and fcoring honours not having them, to be fcored againft them.

XIX. If any perfon calls at eight and is anfwered, and the oppofite parties have thrown down their cards, and it appears they have not the honours, they may confult, and have a new deal or not.

XX. If any perfon anfwer without an honour, the adverfary may confult and ftand the deal or not.

XXI. If any perfon calls at eight, after he has played, his adverfaries may call a new deal.

Of separating or shewing the Cards.

XXII. If any person separates a card from the rest, the adverse party may call it, if he names it but if he calls a wrong card, he or his partner is liable for once to have the highest or lowest card called in any suit led during that deal.

XXIII. If any person throws his card on the table, supposing the game lost, he may not take them up, and the adversaries may call them, provided he does not revoke

XXIV. If any person is sure of winning every trick in his hand, he may shew his cards, but is liable to have them called.

XXV. If any person omits playing to a trick, and it appears he has one card more than the rest, it is the option of the adversary to have a new deal.

XXVI. Each person ought to lay his card before him, and if either of the adversaries mix their cards with his, his partner may demand each person to lay his card before him, but not to enquire who played any particular card.

Upon the Introduction and Improvement of FIRE ARMS.

A VERY elegant modern writer who has treated upon shooting has observed, that it would be a subject of much curious research and not without its use, to trace the progress of invention in the arms of the chace employed throughout Europe, and to mark their gradual improvements, from the spear to the cross-bow, from the clumsy matchlock to the elegant fowling piece, and at the same time to determine the comparative excellence of different nations and individuals in their manufacture and rise. This enquiry, he thought, might be extended to ascertain the precise period when the cross-bow succeeded to the feats of archery, and when, even that complex instrument gave place to the superior effect of the fowling-piece. Neither of these points are yet settled with sufficient accuracy.

It is said by some, that the cross-bow possessed a singular advantage over the fowling-piece in killing without noise; but this quality is more than equally balanced by the certainty of killing in the fowling-piece, and the ease and facility in its management. One would think, (if historians are to be credited) that custom is not without its influence upon the feathered creation; for it appears from ancient authors that, upon the introduction of the arquebuse in particular countries, the noise made by the discharge frightened and dispersed the game, particularly the *beasts* of chase, in such a manner, that they became very scarce in those districts were it was used. The cross-bow, however, before the invention of fire arms, was the principal instrument in the hands of sportsmen, and much more in use than the simple bow and arrow, than which, it carried to a greater distance, and with greater certaitny, as the sportsman could adjust bolts to it of different dimensions, according to the species of the game which he chose. In fine, the cross-bow then, was what the fowling-piece is now, when firing a single ball; and as the sportsman never shot his bolt at a flying, and but very seldom at a running object, it is astonishing to think what strength and nicety of vision was requisite to discover the game on the ground, besides address and precaution necessary

neceſſary to ſupply the defects of his inſtrument, in compariſon with the fire-arms uſed at the preſent day.

Still the croſs-bow was continued longer after the introduction of the arquebuſe, and not entirely dropped till towards the end of the ſixteenth century, when the arquebuſe was firſt brought to the perfection of enabling the ſportſman to ſhoot flying. But ſuch was the length of time taken to improve this inſtrument, both in its form and uſe, owing to its advocates and enemies, that it was not without the conſummation of argument in Nicholas Spadoni, a grave Spaniard, the matchlock was finally proſcribed, and the decided ſuperiority awarded to the ſpring-lock and flint. They muſt, indeed, have been the moſt aukward kind of locks imaginable, if ſome people could reaſonably plead for the quickneſs of diſcharge by the match-locks in preference to them. But ſuch has been the improvement of the ſpring-lock, that we now ſee them made uſe of in the artillery. And with reſpect of the formation of the locks of ſmall arms at preſent, the genius and induſtry of the Engliſh gun-makers have brought them to ſuch a degree of perfection, that in theory only nothing can be further hoped for.

There are ſtill many perſons who have an extravagant opinion of Spaniſh barrels, conſidering them as the beſt in Europe; but ſuch people ſhould obſerve, that of the Spaniſh barrels, thoſe made at Madrid only, are the moſt valuable. Yet theſe are counterfeited at Catalonia, and ſeveral other places in Spain, as well as at Prague, Munich, and other towns in Germany; ſo that a perſon muſt be a very good judge indeed, not to be deceived by ſpurious barrels; add to this that the Spaniſh barrels bearing the higheſt price have been principally made by artiſts who have been dead many years. Some of theſe fetch forty-three pounds fifteen ſhillings ſterling in France; and thoſe of the moderns upwards of thirteen pounds. But after all that can be urged, the ſuperiority of foreign barrels, upon the whole may be diſputed. An ingenious * artiſt of this city confeſſes, that he has forged barrels from old ſcythes, wire, needles, and ſeveral other articles, ſuggeſted by the whim of his cuſtomers; that he has made ſome with a lining of ſteel, and others with a double ſpiral of ſteel and iron alternately; but as far as he can determine, from theſe numerous trials, the ſtub iron, or horſe-ſhoe nails, wrought into a twiſted barrel, is ſuperior to any other; for, whenever ſteel was in the compoſition, he was certain that the barrel never welded nor bored ſo perfectly as when iron alone was uſed. However, it is now agreed on all hands, that pieces made in the Spaniſh form are leſs liable to burſt near the breech than any others. It may alſo be remarked, that the Engliſh twiſted barrels made of ſtub iron, never burſt ſo as to ſhatter in pieces, but ſimply to open under ſome of the writhes, in conſequence of which, innumerable accidents are prevented.

General Inſtructions for SHOOTING.

HOWEVER minute and trivial this ſubject may appear to the experienced ſportſman, we preſume the young ſhooter will meet with informa-

* Mr. Fuller.

tion that will, in some measure, supply his want of experience. And first, with respect to his piece, it is necessary for any gentleman who sports much, to have two guns; the barrel of one about two feet nine inches, which will serve very well the beginning of the season, and for wood-shooting; the other about three feet three inches or upwards, for open shooting after Michaelmas; the birds by that time are grown so shy, that your shots must be at longer distances. But if you intend one gun to serve all purposes, then a three feet barrel, or threabouts, is the most proper; that is, from three feet to three feet six inches.

Secondly, the sportsman should particularly notice the difference of the seasons, the weather, the temperature of the air, and even the hours of the day, which are more or less favourable for shooting. In warm weather he should hunt for the game in plains and open grounds, remembering that during the heat of the day, the birds frequent moist places; marshes where there is little water, and much high grass, the sides of rivers and brooks, and hills exposed to the north. But in cold weather they are commonly found on little hills exposed to the south; along hedgerows, among the heath, in stubbles and pastures where there is much furze and fern. In hard frosts they get into thickets, low places and marshes. There are, however, some exceptions to these rules; when the weather is extremely cold or hot, when both hares and partridges nearly desert the open grounds, and the game is easier to approach in covert than in open places; or, in the language of sporting, *lies better*. A sportsman should also never remain at home till the dew is off, the advantages lost by this are innumerable; and his dress in summer should be green, and in winter dark grey or olive. It is best likewise, to hunt as much as possible with the wind, as this manifestly enables the dog to scent at a greater distance. Neither should a young sportsman be discouraged from hunting and ranging the same ground over and over again, especially in places covered with heath, brambles, or high grass, as pheasants, quails, and partridges often lie so dead upon the ground that, after they have been sprung several times, they will suffer the sportsman almost to tread upon them. He should also stop now and then, as this often tetermines the game to spring. As soon as he has fired, he should call in his dog, and make him lye down till he has reloaded his piece. Neither in an open country, should a sportsman ever fail marking the place where a partridge alights, and, therefore, when he has killed his bird, he should not immediately run to pick it up, or attend to make his dog bring it to him; but follow the rest of the covey with his eye as far as he can, till he sees them settle. And when two or three sportsman shoot together, each of them should mark the birds which fly on his own side. This rule, though intended for partridge-shooting in particular, will equally apply to all the feathered game.

When a hare starts up at a distance, it is often of use to follow her with the eye, because she will sometimes squat down, and you may soon after approach and shoot her on the form. But if she

ſhe is perceived to enter a copſe or ſmall wood it is ſtill better; in that caſe you ſhould caſt your dogs through that part of the wood where you think it is probable ſhe has taken, or wait for her at the extremity of the ſame, where you think ſhe will come out.

We ſhall conclude this paper with a general direction for finding birds when they are thin, or after ſuch a wet ſummer as the preſent.

When a ſportſman does not chooſe to range the fields any longer for the bare chance of meeting with them, he ſhould go in the evening, from ſun-ſet to night-fall, and poſt himſelf at the foot of a tree or a buſh, and wait till the partridge begins to call or juck. After they have done this a little while, if they take flight, and he marks the place where they alight, he may aſſure himſelf that, if not diſturbed, they will lie there the whole night. He has then nothing to do but to attend at the peep of dawn, when he will hear the call repeated with the ſame manœuvre of flying and ſettling at a little diſtance: there the call is frequently repeated in the courſe of a few minutes, a ſecond time, and a ſecond flight taken to no great diſtance: accordingly when the ſportſman can ſee to ſhoot, he may caſt off his dog, and purſue them.

In ſnow, it is very eaſy to kill partridge, on account of the contraſt of their colour with its whiteneſs, which makes them perceivable at the firſt glance; and if this happens at the full of the moon, ſportſmen with white caps on, and ſhirts over their cloaths, will frequently deſtroy half the covey at one ſhot; and if this were not the caſe, they would ſoon periſh with hunger.

There are ſeveral circumſtances which indiſputably prove that it would much increaſe the brood of partridges to kill a part of the cocks when they begin to pair, in preference to any other period. But as this could be only done effectually after the expiration of the time limited for ſhooting them in this country, we ſhall give no further inſtruction upon the ſubject. There are, however ſome few ſportſmen in England of ſuch keen eyes, that they can diſtinguiſh the cocks from the hens when the covey riſes from the ground, and ſo expert as not to kill more than a brace of hens in a day's ſport.

Pheasant Shooting beginning on the firſt of this month, we hardly need to ſay they are to be found in moſt of the woods in England. Spaniels are to be uſed in this ſport, two, three, or four brace at a time, with three or four perſons. Theſe dogs ſhould not be of the wild ſort, but keen-noſed, and apt to give their tong (i. e. bark or yelp) when they come on the ſcent. Sportſmen ſhould keep as near their dogs as poſſible, and only ſuch of them fire at the bird, to whom it belongs in point of riſing, a rule which ſhould always be obſerved, in ſhooting companies. Pheaſants, it is to be obſerved, at ſun-ſet, leave the underwoods and ſtubble, and fly up to rooſt in the long branches of oak trees, here they are often ſhot or knocked down with the greateſt eaſe, and are ſometimes deſtroyed when perched in this manner, by lighted matches, which being held under them, ſuffocates them, and they fall to the ground.

WIL-

WILLIAM TELL.

THE well-known ſtory of William Tell has been dramatized in the ſhape of an opera, in three acts, under the title of HELVETIC LIBERTY; or, THE LASS OF THE LAKES. The piece was offered to Mr. Sheridan for the ſtage, but that gentleman politely returned it with an aſſurance that it was too much in favour of the liberties of the people to obtain the Lord Chamberlain's licence for repreſentation. The author has ſince publiſhed his opera, from which we ſhall give the intereſting ſcene of William Tell's ſhooting the apple from his ſon's head.

ACT II. SCENE 6.

GRISLER, *(the Tyrant)*. Bring forth young William Tell, and bind him to the ſtake.—Lieutenant where's your priſoner?

[*While ſpeaking, the boy is bound to the ſtake.*]

Enter TELL, *in chains.*

TELL. Behold him here, bound and inſulted by theſe curſed chains fit only for the vileſt felon of the ſtate, and (more than terrible) forced by relentleſs and tyrannic power to attempt a deed where innocence may ſuffer—the darling ſon, to whom I gave exiſtence, may, by one fatal point, be robbed of life—dreadful buſineſs for a father!——What hell of torments beyond this has cruelty to offer?

GRISLER. But for ſome pitying fools, ſome friends of thine, who courted me to ſlack the reins of power, thou hadſt, e'er this, been numbered with the dead for thy ſeditions, and now thy execution is ſuſpended on condition—ſhed but the blood of thy ſon to endanger life, and on ſome lofty tree thy carcaſe ſhall be food for hungry eagles, then call this judgment gentle clemency.

TELL. The pigeon when he feels the talons of the ravenous kite receives ſuch clemency—but this is talking out of time—'tis uſeleſs here to reaſon, I but flutter on the bird-limed twig to parley with thee, and make my danger double—come then, Lieutenant—give me my croſs-bow, and from the quiver's ſtore, let me ſelect a well-fledged arrow.

GRISLER. Take off his chains, while I upon the trembling boy fix right this apple.

[GRISLER *deſcends and places the apple.*]

TELL. Come to my hand thou never-failing friend, who never flattered yet, like worldlings baſe to pay me with deception—come thou who haſt ſo often ſhewn thy maſter's art, and called up plaudits from the wondering crowd to fill the vaulted heavens; this day forſake me not, and in a little ſpace thou ſhalt be caſed in gold, and treaſured amongſt the rareſt gems of Switzerland, to tell, in lateſt time, how well thou wert employed in the reſtoration of our liberties—and thou, ſharp-pointed inſtrument of fate! come from thy painted caſe, and wing thy way aright, nor wound one hair upon my guiltleſs boy!

[WILLIAM *draws two arrows, places one in his girdle, unperceived by* GRISLER, *the other on his bow.*

GRISLER. You but delay.

TELL. Had you an only ſon, you too would heſitate—now all attend.

BOY. You will not hurt me, father?

TELL. If I do, boy, thou ſhalt not be the only one that's hurt this day in Switzerland.

GRISLER. What mean you, Tell, by that?

TELL. To fend the arrow where its moft deferved, that's all, Governor.—*(Tell aims, and fhoots)*. ——'Tis gone—how fairs the pippin?

LIEUT. Cleft in twain, and quite unhurt the boy.

TELL. Unbind him then, and give him to my arms. The condition of my fentence now performed, I claim the liberty fo hardly earned. *(To* GRISLER.)

GRISLER. Thou haft it, Tell, and pray thee ufe it wifely—but why that fecond arrow in thy girdle fixed, fay to what end intended?

TELL. To thine!—if, by the firft, my boy had haplefs fallen, e'er now this fhaft had wrote his fate upon thine heart; but as it is, Grifler ftill lives for deftiny to fport with.

The ORIGIN *and* ANTIQUITY *of* COCKING.

THIS is fo evidently of Grecian original, that the inhabitants of Delos and Tanagra were lovers of this fport at a very early period; when feveral cities of Greece were eminent for their magnanimous breed of chickens. It was adopted by the Romans about 471 years before the Chriftian æra; or, according to fome authors, immediately after the Peloponefian war.—They had likewife a breed of hens at Alexandria in Egypt, which produced the beft fighting-cocks; but, though it is certain that thefe fowls at firft fought full feathered, it was not long before feeders were made ufe of, as in the modern mode. But, at Athens, cock-fighting was partly a political, and partly a religious inftitution, and was there continued for the purpofe of improving the valour of their youth, and by degrees became a common paftime, as well as in all other parts of Greece.

On the other hand, the Romans paired quails, as well as cocks: and, according to Herodian, the firft quarrel between Baffianus and Geta arofe about the fighting of their quails and cocks; notwithftanding this, the Romans did not begin to match the latter, till the commencement of the decline of the empire.

It is not pofitively known when the pitched battle was firft introduced into England: we have no notice of cock-fighting earlier than the reign of Henry II.—William Fitz Stephen defcribes it then as the fport of fchool-boys on Shrove Tuefday—the theatre was the School, and the School-mafter, it feems, was the comptroller and director of the fport.—The practice was prohibited in the 39th of Edw. III. but became general under Hen. VIII. who was perfonally attached to it, and eftablifhed the Cock-pit at Whitehall, to bring it more into credit. James I. was fo remarkably fond of it, that according to Monf. de la Boderie, who was ambaffador from Henry IV. to this king, he conftantly amufed himfelf with it twice a week.—Under Elizabeth it was not lefs in vogue; and the learned Roger Afcham then favoured the world with a treatife on the fubject. There was then a pit in Drury and Gray's Inn Lanes, and another in Jewin Street; but the practice was a fecond time prohibited, by an act under the protectorfhip, in 1654.

Of its progrefs and improvement we fhall treat more at large in a future Number.

Ancient

Ancient ANECDOTE *of* ARCHERY.

PENNANT, in his LONDON, has the following ſingular article reſpecting archery, which may probaably afford entertainment to the lovers of that manly exerciſe. The revival of that long-neglected game, will, however, apologize for our introducing it. Speaking of Shoreditch, Mr. Pennant ſays, "It is a long ſtreet, not named from Shore, the huſband of the ill-fated Jane Shore, but from its lord, Sir John de Sordich, a perſon deeply ſkilled in the laws, and much truſted by Edward III. and who was ſent by him, in 1343, to Pope Clement VI. to remonſtrate to his holineſs againſt his claim of preſenting to Engliſh livings, and filling them with foreigners, who never reſided on their cures, and drained the kingdom of its wealth. This it may be eaſily ſuppoſed, the Pope took very much amiſs; inſomuch that Sir John thought it beſt to make a ſpeedy retreat*.—It appears likewiſe, that this knight was a very valiant man, and ſerved the king with his ſword as well as his tongue. Long after, Shoreditch acquired much fame from another great man, *Barlo*, an inhabitant of this place, and a citizen; who acquired ſuch honour as an archer, by his ſucceſs in a ſhooting match at Windſor, before Henry VIII. that the king named him, on the ſpot, Duke of Shoreditch. For a great ſeries of years after this, the captain of the archers of London retained the title. On the 17th of September, 1583, the duke (at the expence of the city) had a magnificent trial of ſkill; he ſent a ſummons to all his officers, and chief nobility, with all their train of archery, in and about London, to be ready to accompany him to Smithfield. In obedience, appeared the Marquis of *Barlo*, and the Marquis of Clerkenwell, with hunters, who wound their horns; the Marquiſſes of Iſlington, Hogſden, Pankridge, and Shacklewell, who marched with all their train, fantaſtically habited. Near a thouſand had gold chains, and all were gorgeouſly attired. The ſum of archers were three thouſand; their guards, with bills, four thouſand, beſides pages and henchmen. And the Duke ſallied out to meet them from Merchant-Taylors Hall†, to exhibit ſuch a ſight that was never ſeen before, nor ever will again;" unleſs a combination of the modern ſocieties of Archers ſhould treat the capital with the revival of this ancient and worthy pageantry — *Pennant's London*, 242.

* Hollinſhed, 365. Weaver's Funeral Monuments, 427.

† Strype's Stow, I. Book I. p. 250.

FRENCH *and* ITALIAN GAME LAWS.

To the Editors of the Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

MUCH has been ſaid, and perhaps with too much juſtice on the ſeverity of the Engliſh laws concerning game; but the prohibitions for the preſervation of the game in France are equally ſevere, and infinitely more extraordinary. An Engliſhman will, perhaps, find it difficult to believe me, when I aſſure him, that, till the late Revolution‡, there were numerous edicts for preſerving the game, which pro-

‡ Not the very laſt Revolution, in 1792, when France became a Republic.

hibited

hibited *weeding* and *hoeing*, left the young partridges ſhould be *diſturbed*. Others made it penal to *ſteep the ſeed*, leſt it ſhould *injure* the game; ſevere puniſhments were inflicted on thoſe who *manured with night ſoil*, leſt the *flavour* of the partridges ſhould be rendered leſs delicious by their feeding on the corn ſo produced. Hay, &c. was not permitted to be cut before a certain time, which was ſo late, that many crops were ſpoiled. The ſtubble was alſo obliged to be left for a limited time on the ground, becauſe the taking it away would deprive the birds of ſhelter.

Having mentioned ſome of the reſtrictions in France, it may not be impertinent to notice the ancient and preſent laws concerning game in Italy, and particularly in the kingdom of Naples. By the Roman law, every perſon was at liberty to fiſh and hunt on the lands of another, unleſs formerly prohibited by the owner; and according to the Lombard inſtitutions, no penalty was incurred by treſpaſs without proof of damage. In the kingdom of Naples, the emperor Frederic ſeems to be the firſt who forbade nets and ſnares, except when employed againſt bears, wolves, and other noxious animals. His paſſion for the chace dictated this law, which has been revived by many of his ſucceſſors. It is a doubt among the Neapolitan lawyers, what right the barons have to an excluſive chace in their manors where they cannot ſhew a preciſe right in their inveſtiture, or plead immemorial poſſeſſion; and it has been the practice of the courts to diſcountenance their pretenſions:—much depends upon local cuſtom. The uſe of guns is contrary to law, which the crown diſpenſes with at a regular price. A licence for fowling in the plains of Naples, with bird-calls, coſts ten carlines* a year; in the plains and woods, twenty-four; and ſixty with nets, in theſe and in the highlands. At a diſtance from the capital, it is only five; but the ſportſman is not allowed either calls or nets, nor to enter incloſures and reſerved baronial chaces, if walled in. Overtures have been made to adminiſtration, by ſeveral under-tenants, for the purchaſe of a general leave of ſhooting; but a difference in the price has prevented an agreement. The Cacciator Maggiore of the realm being a great baron, we cannot be ſurpriſed if he ſhould coincide in ſentiments with his fellow nobles, and, in an ariſtocratical monarchy, be deſirous of extending all reſtrictive laws; ſince we behold in our land of liberal ideas and boaſted freedom, the country gentlemen eagerly bent upon curtailing the privileges, and thwarting the inclinations, of the inferior claſs of citizens. All game in this country, is brought down by the gun, or taken in the net. The beſt kind of ſpaniel is the *Bracca focata*, a ſtrong dog, of a black or deep brown colour, with a tawney belly, and ſpots over the eyes. It is ſo beautiful, that the king, who is an excellent ſportſman, has taken particular pains to encreaſe the breed.

I am far from wiſhing to point out the laws of France or Italy as models for the Britiſh legiſlature; but the facts above ſtated, may perhaps tend to ſtifle or ſoften the murmurs of the Engliſh farmer, againſt the tyranny of the game laws in this country, by ſhewing

* A carline is equal to about four-pence halfpenny Engliſh.

that

that they are more oppreffive in other regions.

If you think this epiftle entitled to a place in your propofed periodical work, you will doubtlefs infert it, and thereby confer a favour on

Your very humble fervant,
A TRAVELLING SPORTSMAN.
Pall Mall,
20th Oct. 1792.

SWAFFHAM COURSING SOCIETY.

THE SILVER CUP.

"THE members of this fociety having fubfcribed for a filver cup, in honour to the memory of their late worthy founder, George Earl of Orford, to be annually run for at the Swaffham meetings in November, do agree that the cup fhall be run for, upon the terms and regulations following, viz.

"That there fhall not be more than fixteen greyhounds to run for the cup, and in cafe there fhould be more competitors for it than that number, the refpective name of each competitor's dog fhall be written on a fmall piece of paper, and all of them put into a hat, and the fupernumerary tickets or pieces of paper be drawn out, till the number left is reduced to fixteen, which fixteen fhall be deemed the greyhounds entitled to run for the cup. In like manner, fhould the number of competitors be lefs than fixteen, and more than eight, the fupernumerary tickets are to be drawn out till the number left be reduced to eight, which eight fhall be deemed the greyhounds entitled to run for the cup.

"That on Monday evening the firft day of the meeting, the tickets with the refpective names of the dogs, fhall be put into a hat, and after the fupernumerary tickets (fhould there be any) are drawn out till the number left is reduced to fixteen, then to proceed to draw out the tickets having the names of the greyhounds, and the fecretary fhall put down the names as they are drawn, the firft and fecond to run the firft match, the third and fourth to run fecond, and fo on in regular progreffion as they are drawn out of the hat. And in cafe between the time of drawing the tickets and running the matches, any of the matched dogs fhould be fo difabled as to pay forfeit to his antagonift, the dog receiving the forfeit fhall be deemed the winner of that match, and the perfon paying the forfeit fhall produce another dog to run againft the reputed winner for one guinea, but the fubftituted dog is not to have any chance for the cup, even though he fhould win his match.

"That every greyhound produced to run for the cup, fhall be (bona fide) the property of the gentleman who runs it in his name, and who muft not enter more than one.

"That every owner of the greyhound entitled to run for the cup, fhall pay one guinea entrance-money to the fecretary then being, and fhall likewife be obliged to bet one guinea more with his antagonift.

"That all the matches for the cup, fhall be run for the firft time, on the firft Weftacre day, under the direction and management of Mr. Hammond, who may fix upon any particular place in Weftacre or Walton field, as he thinks proper.

"That all the winning greyhounds of the matches for the cup on the firft Weftacre day, fhall

ſhall run again the next day on the Smee-field, under the direction and management of Mr. Forby, who may fix upon any place he thinks proper which has hitherto been included by the meeting on the Smee-day.

"In like manner, the winning greyhounds on the Smee ſhall run again the next day at Narborough or Narford-field, under the direction and management of Mr. Forby, and the laſt and concluſive match ſhall be run at the ſecond Weſtacre, under the management and direction of Mr. Hammond.

"That all the entrance-money be given to the greyhound that wins the cup.

"As it is neceſſary that every courſe ſhould be finally determined, there ſhould be a third aſſiſtant judge appointed, in caſe there ſhould be a difference between the other two, as the majority of the three judges will more eaſily bring every courſe to a deciſion.

"N. B. As the ſame cup is to be run for annually, the winner of it each year is to produce it the enſuing year, at the November meeting, that it may be run for according to the directions of the members of the ſociety.

"That any member of the Lincolnſhire, Yorkſhire, Wiltſhire, and the Berkſhire courſing Societies are at full liberty to ſtart a greyhound for this cup, ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions and regulations."

Some Account of the INSTITUTION *of the* VETERINARY COLLEGE, *ſituated in the Pariſh of St. Pancras, eſtabliſhed April* 8, 1791.

THIS college is intended for the reformation and improvement of *farriery*, and the *treatment of cattle in general*. It conſiſts of a ſociety and ſchool, and Mr. Vial de St. Bel, author of an ingenious publication on the proportions of Eclipſe, is profeſſor.

The eſtabliſhment conſiſts of a preſident, ten vice-preſidents twenty directors, and a treaſurer. The preſident, vice-preſident, ten of the directors, and the treaſurer, to be choſen annually by ballot.

The preſident, vice-preſidents, and directors form the council, in which is lodged the executive power of the college, ſubject fo the controul of the members at large, at four quarterly-meetings. The council to meet on the firſt Thurſday of every month.

A committee called the permanent committee, is choſen from the council: the members of which are to meet the remaining Thurſdays of each month. This committee acts with the authority of the council, but is ſubject to its controul.

Many other judicious regulations form a part of the plan of this ſociety, or college. The medical experimental committee and the committee of tranſaction, (choſen alſo annually on the election day), more particularly demand our attention. The former meet occaſionally, for the purpoſe of ſuggeſting and trying experiments, with a view to throw additional light on the animal œconomy, and to diſcover the effects of medicines upon different animals, to be procured for that particular purpoſe: the latter are charged with the ſelection, compilation, and arrangement of the matter, for an annual volume of tranſactions, and the preparations of a prefaratory diſcourſe.

A volume of the tranſactions of the college and ſchool is to be

be publiſhed annually, and delivered to each ſubſcriber gratis. From this annual publication, as well as from the private information of individual members, we ſhall occaſionally enrich our Periodical Miſcellany.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve that any ſum not leſs than two guineas, ſhall be the qualification for an annual member; but not leſs than twenty guineas for a perpetual member. And no perſon ſhall be entitled to debate or vote at any meeting, till his ſubſcription for the current year, and all arrears are paid: neither ſhall any perſon be intitled to be preſent at any meeting, till his ſubſcription ſhall be two years in arrear.

The profeſſor of veterinary medicine is ſuperintendant of the ſchool, and has the ſole direction of the ſtudies and occupations of the pupils, of the diſtributions of his lectures, and of the number and nature of the ſubjects required for diſſection. Reſident pupils are appointed by the council; care being taken, as much as poſſible, to admit them from different counties, for the purpoſe of diſſeminating the art. Each perpetual member has the liberty of recommending a pupil to attend a complete courſe of ſtudy.

The general diſtribution of the ſtudies are, firſt zootomy, the knowledge of the animal œconomy being indeſpenſible to thoſe who would make any progreſs in the art of healing. 2. The ſtudy of the exterior knowledge of the horſe, pointing out the good and bad conformation of the animal; as well as the external diſeaſes which affect his body and limbs. 3. The pupils are inſtructed in the *Materia Medica*; 4. And pharmacy. 5. And ſhall attend a courſe of botany, relative to veterinary medicine. 6. That ſhoeing horſes may be perfectly underſtood, they ſhall attend the forge in the morning, and in the evening, lectures ſhall be given them in parthology, to prepare them for the practice of the infirmary. 7. When qualified, the pupils ſhall attend the infirmary, there to be employed in curing the diſeaſes of the animals according to their reſpective abilities. 8. Having completed their ſtudies, they ſhall undergo a public examination in the theory and practice of every branch of the veterinary art: and thoſe who ſhall be conſidered as perfectly inſtructed therein, ſhall receive a certificate, ſigned by the profeſſor, and confirmed by the council.

The infirmary is open for the reception of diſeaſed animals belonging to the members of the college. Separate ſtables are appropriated for wounded ſubjects, and for thoſe which labour under internal diſorders. When the owner has little hopes of the recovery of an animal, he may give it up to the college, who ſhall take charge of it at their riſk or hazard, and, in caſe of cure, the owner ſhall be at liberty to reclaim it, paying all expences. When an animal dies in the infirmary, the body ſhall belong to the college, and the profeſſor ſhall open it before the pupils for their particular inſtruction.

Having thus conciſely given an analyſis of the plan adopted and eſtabliſhed in the Veterinary College, we take the liberty of again informing our readers, that the moſt eſſential articles in the annual publication from that ſociety ſhall make their early appearance in the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Mr. EN—L—— D.

WE have before us a pamphlet entitled "The Life of Dick En-l—d, alias Captain En-l—d," in which that perſonage is charged with being himſelf the actual murderer of Mr. R———, of Kingſton, and (with others) the indirect cauſe of the death of the Honourable Mr. D——, and the Honourable Lieutenant R—— —d.—Mr. D———, it is to be recollected, put a period to his exiſtence at Stacie's Hotel, in Covent Garden, on account of his gaming debts; and Mr. R——— —d was killed in a duel at Warley-common, which duel aroſe from his brother officers charging him with keeping the company of profeſſed gamblers. The following is an extract from the pamphlet on Mr. R—— —'s affair:

"The fate of poor R———— lives in the breaſt of every feeling mind; but though it muſt freeze the ſoul with horror, we relate it with all its ſerious conſequences, that thoſe who were then infants, may now be on their guard, and never mix with ſuch monſters.

"Mr. R———was fond of play, as many men of unſullied honour are. Dick forced him to play, when Mr. R. was much intoxicated; the conſequence proved, that Dick made a demand of 200 g———. Mr. R. ever denied loſing a guinea; and always aſſerted that he was too drunk to play; however, nor laws divine, nor human, could weigh with this fiend. He followed him from place to place, and at laſt forced him to degrade human nature, by drawing a trigger with him. Not content with attempting to rob him of 200 guineas, he took *aim*, and deprived Mr. R. of his life, and the town of Kingſton of a worthy and upright man.

"Juſtice, though ſlow, is very ſure; and though this blood-thirſty ſavage took to immediate flight, we hope, and devoutly wiſh, this monſter will ſome day be brought to condign puniſhment.——While Ld. D——y* lives he cannot come here."

Audi alteram partem.

The Editors of the SPORTING MAGAZINE having received a paper from a friend containing Mr. E——'s declaration upon the above ſubject, they readily and impartially give place to it.

Circumſtances reſpecting the DUEL *between* Mr. R——— *and* Mr. E————, *as related by* Mr. E————, *to a Company of Engliſhmen at* Mrs. KNOWLES's *Hotel, Bologne ſur mer, in the Month of September*, 1792.

"Mr. R—— had for ſome time been indebted to Mr. England to a conſiderable amount, and upon Mr. E's frequently requeſting payment, Mr. R——— always excuſed himſelf by declaring his inability, and once borrowed of Mr. E.—— twenty guineas, which he refuſed to pay, and that at a time when Mr. E.——— knew he was in poſſeſſion of caſh to a large amount, upon which Mr. E.— declared at the ſtarting-poſt on

* This nobleman, well known for his politeneſs and humanity, as moſt of the real Iriſh gentlemen are, was preſent at the unhappy duel, and gave his evidence with that elegance and preciſion, that the coroner's inqueſt pronounced murder againſt R—h—d En—l—d, alias Captain En—l—d; and though officers of juſtice were diſpatched to every port in the kingdom, and hand-bills ſtuck up at the corner of ever ſtreet through London and Weſtminſter, yet Dick, having better luck than his crimes merited, got landed upon the coaſt of France, where, &c.

Epſom

Epſom Race-ground, that if any perſon ſhould bet with Mr. R——— he certainly would not pay them if he loſt, for he had not only refuſed to pay his debts of honour, but likewiſe twenty guineas—money lent him. It was in conſequence of this aſperſion that Mr. R——— called Mr. E——— out as a gentleman, and after having fired their piſtols three times each, Mr. E. diſcharged his piſtol in the air, upon which Mr. R— in a manner unbecoming a gentleman fired a fourth ſhot at Mr. E——— which juſt grazed the top of his head, when Mr. E—— exaſperated, ſwore he would kill him, and in the fifth round Mr. R—— fell.

Mr. E———'s biographer ſays he was originally a ſcene-ſhifter in Dublin, and afterwards a porter at a brothel in London: this may be very true for ought we know, but we muſt obſerve, that the "worthy upright man," of which the town of Kingſton was deprived, was not that immaculate character as repreſented by the writer of the pamphlet in queſtion.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOXING.

THE battle between Ward and Stanyard the Birmingham-man, which has been ſo much the ſubject of converſation amongſt the *amateurs* for the laſt fortnight, took place on Saturday the 27th, at Colnbrook, for one hundred guineas a ſide, the magiſtrates not permitting them to fight at Langley Broom.

At half paſt two, Stanyard mounted the ſtage, attended by Johnſon and Butcher, as ſecond and bottle-holder; and within a very few minutes Ward made his appearance, attended by Watſon and Joe Ward. Captain Halliday, and little Sharp the butcher, were the umpires.

The battle began at forty-ſix minutes paſt two; after ſparring ſome time, during which Ward acted entirely on the *defenſive*, Stanyard put in a *body blow*, but without much effect; they then exchanged ſome blows, and the round ended, by Ward being knocked down.

The ſecond round, Stanyard had ſo much the advantage, that Ward dropped.

The third round, Stanyard received a blow on the right cheek, which broke his jaw-bone; we never witneſſed a ſeverer blow, or one better *thrown* in.

The fourth round, Ward was down.

The fifth, Ward was again knocked down, and at the finiſhing of the round, held up his hand *open*, to protect his face.

After a few blows exchanged in the ſixth round, they cloſed; and here we diſcovered the great ſuperiority of Stanyard's ſtrength; for he fairly held Ward up, ſtruck him a very ſevere blow, and threw him down on the ſtage with aſtoniſhing violence.

The ſeventh round Ward again down.

Eight, ditto.

Ninth. In this round, Ward received a ſevere blow under the right eye, and was once more down.

The tenth. This was the only round of any continuance, during which there was much hard fighting; Stanyard received four blows on his broken jaw, and the *round* finiſhed by their coming down together, without any manifeſt ſuperiority to either.

They had now fought thirteen minutes only; and though Stanyard had apparently the beſt of

the battle, at the conclusion of this round, he *gave in*, to the astonishment of every one, for no one entertained the least idea of the injury he had received; the silence he preserved, even to his second, was a fine *trait* of his courage: and we venture to hazard an opinion, that Ward would have met more than his match, had not this lucky blow taken place.

We have seen Ward fight better; he put in very few straight blows; but he appeared in much finer condition than when he met Mendoza, and looked as if he *meant* to win.

Stanyard's appearance was much in his favour; he is more muscular than Ward, and stood up to his man, as one who despises danger.

There were two other battles, well fought; the last particularly so; more science was shewn than we have seen for some time.

The instant Ward had beat his man, he appeared in a *phrenzy* to fight Johnson, and challenged him *then* for a *guinea*: Johnson, however, had lost too many, to think the winning *one* any object; and he quitted the stage.

Stanyard was conveyed to an inn at Colnbrook, and a very eminent surgeon immediately procured; he examined the poor fellow's jaw, and found it dreadfully shattered; his articulation was destroyed, and he appeared in great agony.

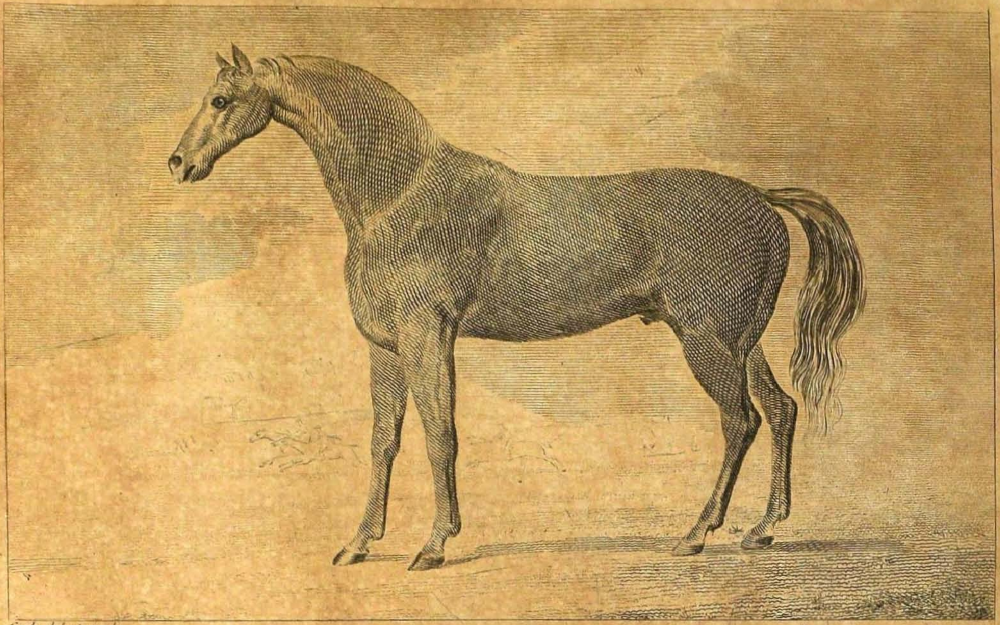
Amongst the amateurs present, were Harvy Aston, Lord Say and Sele, the Hon. Mr. Dashwood, Sir Thomas Aprice, Colonel Hamilton, Mr. Bedingfield, &c.

The annual meeting of gentlemen for coursing upon the Wiltshire Downs, in that part of the country, commenced on Monday, the 15th instant. They coursed that day and Tuesday, at Lavington; Wednesday and Friday at Stonehenge; and Thursday at Netheravon.—On account of the wet season, the hares (excepting those found on the Downs) ran very weak. There was very great sport each day.

The Chepstow Hunt was to begin on the 22d. Mr. Smith, President. This gentleman succeeded poor Val. Morris, at Piercefield, whom Shenstone, among a thousand other people, envied—whom poor old Thicknesse, more sinned against than sinning, relieved!— and whom some of his nearest rich relations left desolate, and sent him nothing but an injurious dole of broken victuals, when his high heart was breaking!—and in the King's-bench-prison, he, who communicates this article, saw him taking in a petty measure of milk, in a brown can!

On Thursday, the 25th inst. a hare was started, near Bishopstone, in Sussex, by the Seaford dogs, which afforded the gentlemen of that hunt a most capital chase. Puss took across the hill to Firle Mill; then back to the place from where she was started, and forward to Cuckmere, among the rocks, where after a chace of sixteen miles, the timid animal found herself so hard pushed by the dogs, that she took to the sea, and being followed by the whole pack, after braving the ocean to the distance of near a quarter of a mile, fell a sacrifice to her staunch pursuers, and by one of them was brought safe to shore.

The Proprietors of the SPORTING MAGAZINE, by permission of Sir CHARLES BUNBURY, Bart. have given in this, their First Number, a portrait of that famous Stallion *Diomed*, in the execution of which no expence has been spared, and they trust it will entitle them and the Artists concerned, to the credit of not having promised more than they were capable of performing.—*Diomed's* pedigree, with the particulars of his racings, will appear in our next MAGAZINE.



Cook, del. et sculp.

DIOMED, *The property of S.r Charles Bunbury, Bar.t*

Published for the Proprietors Nov.r 1 1792

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

The Sportsman's Invitation on the First of September.

OR,

SYLVANUS TO URBANUS.

WHEN rules the balance, and the heaven-
ly maid,
O'er the ripe ſheaf unhangs her golden
hook, [glade,
How pants the ſportſman for the ſtubble
The low-dreſs'd covert, or the reed-
fring'd brook?
Warm to ſolace his drooping friend afar,
Cloſe mew'd within the city's dusky
walls,
He notes the warning of the ſultry ſtar,
And thus Sylvanus to Urbanus calls:

SONG.

Ariſe, brother ſportſmen, the landſcape
ſurvey,
Now the dog and the gun can delight,
The ſweet breath of morn, with the toils of
the day,
Shall give zeſt to the bottle at night.

Then quit the rude ſcene where infirmity
grows,
Where law, prieſts, and politicks break life's
repoſe;
With Phæbus come forth,
We'll to bed with the clown,
And your pillow, of courſe,
Shall be ſofter than down.

Let the drudge diſapprove, and cry, fye! 'tis
amiſs,
Stroke his pale wither'd viſage, and
frown,
Say the ſportſman's had better relinquiſh
ſuch bliſs,
And ſtick to his traffick in town.
Death looks on OLD WORLDLY, to mam-
mon a ſlave,
And ſmiles to reflect how ſuch people is
grave.

While

While the ſportſman he flies;
And long leaves him to health,
What ſo good 'neath the skies?
Not a Peru of wealth.

Then, away to the lawns, let your pointers be ſtaunch,
Come equip'd as a ſportſman ſhould be;
The 'ſquire at his table ſhall furniſh the haunch,
And the covey ſhall cheer you with me.
The good ancient dame our brave grandfathers knew,
She who fatten'd the ox, and firſt taught us to brew,
HOSPITALITY fair,
Of our iſland firſt born,
A ſweet aſpect ſhall wear,
Or night or at morn.

Come, fly from the town, leave the doctors to kill,
Leave the lawyer to trouble mankind,
Leave the low plodding cit his deep coffers to fill,
And the loud politician behind.
O'er the hill and the moor we will follow the ſport,
And forget all the ways of the city and court,
Till dear PEACE, with DELIGHT,
Gives a balm for each pain,
Nor till winter's long night,
See your London again.

Urbanus hears, lets fall his well-worn quill,
Remounts his hunter, and regains the hill;
September's pleaſures warm his vital flood,
And through the veins brisk circulates the blood;
HEALTH, cheerful HEALTH! reſumes her old domains,
And thus commends the paſtime of the plains: —

The SONG *of* HEALTH.

Though your wealth be a mountain,
From which flows a fountain,
Whoſe drops are converted to gold;
Though we plainly may ſee,
By your long pedigree,
You're deſcended from princes of old;
Without me, what is all,
But an atom too ſmall,
For reaſon's clear eye to behold?
Then, to dreſs in my roſes, and taſte all I yield,
Purſue, while you live, the rare ſports of the field.
On the blue hill, at morning,
The yellow tip'd boughs of the elm,
You'll meet my bright eyes,
And, ſcorning diſguiſe,
Own health the firſt good in the realm;
Then fly your town throng,
To live pleaſant and long,
And when Fate calls your hand from the helm,
In ſpite of the tales the poor timorous tell,
Like acorns in autumn, you'll ſlip from life's ſhell.

CYNEGETICOS;

OR,

The PLEASURES *of* HARE HUNTING.

A SONG.

WHAT ſport can compare to the ſports of the field,
Full laſting and choice are the bleſſings they yield:
Sure the gods were reſolv'd, when they faſhion'd the hare,
To favour mankind in a manner quite rare;
For, the moment ſhe's ſtarted we fly without fear,
While peace, health, and content, follow cloſe in the rear.
More bright, golden Phoebus reviews the bleſt ſight,
And the powers of ſweet harmony blend the delight.

Up the hill, ſee the game, like the hail-ſtone ſhe bounds,
How artful ſhe doubles, to throw out the hounds;
See, ſee! in the ſummit ſhe puſhes apace,
Nor Arrion, nor Zenephon ſaw ſuch a chace;
The boſom of youth feels a rapturous glow,
The blood of old age ſteals new warmth at the ſhow;
The cheek of the ducheſs, how ſweetly 'tis dreſt,
Love borrows its tint for the die of his veſt.

Ye

Ye tyrants, who ſtrive to make ſlaves of mankind,
Ye gold-loving knaves, to benevolence blind;
Ye artful tormentors, curs'd limbs of the law,
Who ſtudy, but wealth from the needy to draw.
The raptures we feel, while we're after the hare,
Your gloomy purſuits cannot help you to ſhare;
Wit, friendſhip, and mirth from our fellowſhip flow,
Such bleſſings, ye monſters, you never can know.

But ah! we're thrown out; here's a cot in the vale;
'Which way went the dogs, pretty maid with your pail?'
(With a look juſt like Innocence come from the skies)
'They're now in the Downs, the ſweet ruſtic replies,
'Our good natur'd lady, the ducheſs, is there,
'She was in with the hounds at the death of the hare.'
Such, ſuch is the prattle from freedom ſincere,
Unpractis'd in courts by the tongue of the peer.

Hark! hark! the blith horn, how melodious it ſounds
To the ſhouts of the ſwains, and the deep-op'ning hounds;
Away down the lane, to the champion it bends,
Though thrown out by the dogs, we'll be in with our friends;
O'er the bottle at eve, of our pleaſures we'll tell,
For no paſtime on earth can hare hunting excel;
It brightens our thoughts for philoſophy's page,
Gives ſtrength to our youth, and new vigour to age.

The Hunted Stag *ſaved after a long* Chace.

Rous'd from his covert, the ſtag takes his flight,
As he bounds o'er the lawns, gods! how charming the ſight!
Whilſt the muſical pack ſpread inchantment around,
Hills, valleys, and glades re-echo the ſound.

He tops the blue mountain, the lowland pervades,
And with terror now harbours in thorn-woven ſhades;
But the deepeſt receſſes no ſafety can yield,
He breaks from the covert, and tries the wide field.

Wing'd with fear, ſwift he flies o'er the farmer's ſtrong mounds,
O'er the daiſey-dreſs'd meadow, like lightning he bounds;
Not the river, ſwift ruſhing, can ſtop his career,
While the cries of the dogs pierce his delicate ear.

Now he pauſes a while, till he's rous'd by the ſound
Of the ſonorous horn, and the near opening hound:
Down his cheeks the big dew-drops of ſorrow faſt flow,
As increaſes the clamour, increaſes his woe.

See the hunters in view! to the covert he flies!
Up the hill how he climbs! ev'ry effort he tries!
Alas! 'tis in vain, tho' his ſpirits decline,
He's determin'd not tamely his life to reſign.

On the pack how he turns! tho' a feeble aſſay,
He keeps them awhile with his antlers at bay:
He now tries again;—at his haunches they ſcud,
And eagerly pant to be gorg'd with his blood!

Ah! hunters forbear! ſtop the murdering train,
And give the poor creature his freedom again:
See! ſee! they relent in the glorious ſtrife;
Now they call off the dogs, and the ſtag has his life.

Thus

Thus mercy can dictate, thus mercy can save,
Bright jewel! to set off the cap of the brave;
'Tween thee and each passion how mighty the odds,
In conjunction with thee, we're allied to the gods.

The REDBREAST,

OR

EVENING IN AUTUMN.

Written on the Ruins of an Abbey.

"THE evening comes, and lo! the sportsman with his dogs and gun, bends slowly o'er the stubble field, to find his welcome home, where love, health, friendship wait, and innocence to dance and prattle round, a state most enviable with the sons of vice.

"Now on the bosom of the western main reclines the glorious sun, skirting the fleecy clouds around, with all the tints the prism yields; or that gay bow betokening universal peace, scarce moves a leaf amidst yon yellow scene, and not a breeze will sally forth to kiss the bloom upon the full ripe peach. All seems profound, save where the redbreast, minstrel of the eve, swells his soft throat with his sweet song, a farewell to the sun, his first best friend."

SEE, Phillis, where the rye-grass tops
Yon hallow'd mould'ring hill,
A slender pole of curling hops,
Bedecks the brambled aisle.

Blithe on the branch, with eye serene,
Noting the parting rays,
A redbreast charms the fainting scene,
With sweet autumnal lays.

While gaudier songsters seek to rest,
He's lavish of his tune;
And as the sun forsakes the west,
Salutes the rising moon.

E'en as the moon her train leads up,
Sings he the evening through;
'Till Dryads deck the hare bell's cup,
With Drops of pearly dew.

Love! to yon ivy'd perch let's stray,
No ill can there affright;
Only the Fays may come that way,
To cramp the birds of night.

Who, in the hollows of that tow'r,
Sit drowsy all the day;
And at the quiet evening hour,
Disturb their rural play.

Come Phillis, let us top the stile,
And trace yon hallow'd fane;
The Redbreast shall essay the while
His most exalted strain.

Of one so plain, no ill conceit,
True friendship's theme he sings,
In court such songsters rarely meet,
To greet the ears of kings.

ODE

INSCRIBED UPON A HUNTING-HORN,

Belonging to a Society of Gentlemen.

RURIS, O! praeses, memorunque virgo,
Ecce venatus, studiosa pubes,
Que tibi vovit; cape nunc & olim.
Leniter audi.

Hoc simul cornu sonuit repente
Ipse te Diana tuasque nymphas
Affer in cursum, et latebris morantem
Executa predam.

Sic tuos nunquam temeret recesses,
Capripes, sic te per operta nullas,
Cernat Actean, ubicunque puro
Fonte laveris.

Translated by W. HAMILTON REED.

THE virgin goddess of the chace,
Yet studious youth, now chides your stay;
The rural powers your pleasure trace
And wake you with a mellow lay.

And now the horn with streppent strain
Presents the nymphs to Dian true;
Their prey the coverts can't contain,
Now rouse, now chase the lurking crew.

Hence Dian's shades still unenjoyed,
No beast goat-footed shall come near,
Nor she by Acteon be annoyed,
When bathing in the fountain clear.